

*U.S. Agency for International Development
Guatemala-Central American Programs Mission
(USAID/G-CAP)*

**Guatemala Bilateral Program
Results Review and Resources Request
FY 2000**

**Guatemala
May 1998**

Guatemala Bilateral Program

Results Review and Resources Request

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ACRONYMS

AGAAI	Asociación Guatemalteca de Alcaldes y Autoridades Indígenas
ANACAFE	National Coffee Association
ANAM	Asociación Nacional de Autoridades Municipales
APR	Annual Program Reviews
APROFAM	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Guatemalteca
ASIES	Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales
BANRURAL	Rural Development Bank
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BCG	Vacuna contra Tuberculosis
BEST	Basic Education Strengthening Project
BHR	Bureau Humanitarian Response
CEDEL	Centro para el Desarrollo Legislativo
CG	Consultive Group
CI	Concern International
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CONALFA	Comisión Nacional de Alfabetización
CONAMA	Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente
CONAP	Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas
CREA	Centro de Apoyo al Estado de Derecho
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIGEBI	General Directorate for Intercultural Bilingual Education
DIMS	Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey
DPK	Davis Page and Kaul Consulting
DPT	Triple (Vacuna contra Difteria, Pertusis y Tetanus)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENR	Environmental Natural Resources
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EXO	Executive Office
FEMICA	Federación de Municipalidades del Istmo Centroamericano
FFP	Food for Peace
FONAPAZ	Fondo Nacional para la Paz
FPLM	Family Planning Logistics Management
FSN	Foreign Service National

FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOG	Government of Guatemala
HCC	Historical Clarification Commission
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction Development
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IDB	InterAmerican Development Bank
IDI	International Development Intern
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEQ	Improving Educational Quality
IGSS	Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INE	National Statistics Institute
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPOFASA	Importadora de Productos Farmacéuticos, S.A.
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
JSRSP	Justice Sector Activity
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean
LAPROMED	Laboratorios de Producción de Medicamentos
LOP	Life of Project
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MINUGUA	Misión de las Naciones Unidas para la Verificación de los Derechos Humanos en Guatemala
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSI	Management Systems International
MSH	Management Science for Health
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEUBI	Nueva Escuela Unitaria Bilingüe
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NXP	Non Expendable Property
OE	Operating Expenses
OHRO	Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman
ONAM	National Office on Women
OR	Operation Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy

OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PAHO	Panamerican Health Organization
PES	Policy Environmental Score
PHR	Public Health Reform
PRONADE	Programa Nacional de Autogestión Educativa
PSC	Project Service Contractor
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R4	Results Review and Resources Request
RENARM	Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Management Project
SAT	Superintendency of Tax Administration
SEGEPLAN	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia
SDF	Special Development Fund
SDP	Service Delivery Points
SEPAZ	Secretaría de la Paz
SIAS	Sistema Integral de Atención en Salud
SIGAP	Guatemalan Naturla System of Protected Areas
SINGA	Environmental Management System
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SpO	Special Objective
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UMaine	University of Maine
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UPAT	Unidad Permanente de Apoyo Técnico
URL	Rafael Landívar University
URNG	Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca
USPSC	United States Personal Service Contractor
USAC	San Carlos University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USG	United States Government
WID	Women in Development
ZONAPAZ	Peace Zone

GUATEMALA PROGRAM: MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1997

SpO: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords

(Agency Goal 5: Lives saved, suffering reduced, and development potential reinforced)

- ◆ 3,000 Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) ex-combatants successfully demobilized and reintegrated into civilian society.
- ◆ Demobilized ex-combatants and others benefitted from USAID's contribution to the Land Fund which enabled 431 families to gain title to productive land.
- ◆ USAID led efforts to reduce the potential for conflict in 25 "high risk" communities in collaboration with SEPAZ and the UNDP/MINUGUA.
- ◆ Major advances achieved in community-level infrastructure, establishment of microenterprise and village-banking programs and productive agricultural alternatives in the ex-conflictive zones of Northern Quiche (Ixcan) and Huehuetenango (Barillas).

SO1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

(Agency Goal 2: Sustainable democracies built)

- ◆ USAID justice administration models introduced at local level adopted for national use.
- ◆ Congressional modernization increases public hearings; improves quality of bills and makes available Mayan and Spanish public information materials.
- ◆ Human rights curriculum for primary school education produced by the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman formally adopted by Ministry of Education nationwide.

SO2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas

(Agency Goal 1: Broad-based economic growth achieved)

- ◆ Wider access to credit resulted in 5,685 new loans made to women and small producers through village banks and agricultural credit programs supported by P.L. 480 Title II; BANRURAL financial services expanded to rural areas via partnerships with local intermediaries.
- ◆ 10% of children participating in Title II MCH programs moved out of "malnourished" category.
- ◆ Donor coordination spurs replication of USAID education models (one room schools, girls education, bilingual education) in IDB and World Bank-financed programs.

SO3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children

(Agency Goal 3: World's population stabilized and human health protected)

- ◆ Guatemalan IPPF affiliate, APROFAM, network of urban clinics financially sustainable.
- ◆ National dialogue on reproductive health and family planning promoted by Guatemalan Vice President influenced some religious leaders to endorse improved access to information and services for a broad array of family planning methods.
- ◆ Community maternity centers established with USAID support make prenatal care and maternity services more accessible and more affordable.

SO4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity

(Agency Goal 4: Environment managed for long-term sustainability)

- ◆ Maya Biosphere target population adopted more sustainable income generation practices.
- ◆ Program focus areas in the Maya Biosphere Reserve suffered relatively little deforestation, and an additional 67,000 hectares of natural habitat received formal legal protection.
- ◆ The GOG established two new endowment funds and a permanent source of income from tourism taxes to support park management and conservation.

Guatemala Bilateral Program

I. Overview and Factors Affecting Performance

Guatemala's first year of formal peace after 36 years of civil war was marked by energetic efforts to translate written accords into a new reality. The signing of the historic Final Peace Accord on December 29, 1996 signaled the end of an era, and the beginning of a new, more democratic phase for this troubled country. With support and assistance from the United States and other donors, the Administration of President Alvaro Arzu moved aggressively to comply with the immediate and short-term objectives of the Peace Accords: demobilization, training, and reinsertion of 3,000 ex-combatants into productive society. This process, critical to advancing national reconciliation, began in January 1997, and by March 1998, the last of the demobilized ex-guerrillas left temporary quarters and resettled permanently, many on titled lands of their own.

National reconciliation continued throughout the year, marked by the much publicized work of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC). Nearly 16,000 Guatemalans came forward to offer testimony on their experiences during civil war. The U. S. Government provided thousands of newly-declassified documents to the HCC to assist in the effort, and USAID provided \$1 million to finance operational costs of the Commission. The work of the HCC should be completed on schedule by Summer 1998.

During this initial phase of the peace process, USAID provided support through SEPAZ to the 19 separate "peace commissions" established under mandates in the Accords. Intense policy dialogue between Government leaders, civil society representatives, and the international community has helped the commissions stay focused and begin to deliver practical recommendations for legislation and other governmental actions needed to carry out objectives of the Accords.

Two IDB-led Consultative Group (CG) meetings were convened in 1997 (January and September) to discuss the implementation of Guatemala's peace program. While donor contributions have been substantial, they have not yet matched the initial pledges made in January 1997 in Brussels. Only the United States was able to deliver 100% of its first year commitment, although both the multilateral banks (IDB, IBRD) have undertaken successful efforts to accelerate their lending programs in Guatemala. This U.S. support has been very well received by the Government for its timeliness and flexibility. At the September 1997 follow-up CG meeting in Antigua Guatemala, the United States was credibly positioned as a "partner" to applaud the truly important accomplishments of the first nine months of the peace program while also highlighting the daunting challenges remaining.

USAID's Strategic Plan for 1997-2001, approved March 1997, remains valid and vital to furthering United States foreign policy objectives in Guatemala. It addresses the highest U.S. foreign policy priority of Support to Implementation of the Peace Accords through a Special Peace Objective. In addition, USAID's four sustainable development objectives are

directly related to U.S. foreign policy goals in Guatemala: A More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy; Poverty Reduced in Selected Areas; Better Health for Rural Women and Children; and Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity. Programs being carried out under each of these objectives address cross-cutting themes of social inclusion, local participation/empowerment, and poverty reduction.

Concentrating USAID assistance on ensuring access to services to the most under-served, rural and poor Guatemalans, has yielded positive results during the reporting period. The Peace Accords set forth the clear intent to ultimately eliminate the severe gender and ethnic discrepancies in social, economic, and political participation, and to ensure equal access to land, credit, education, and health care. USAID programs are intended to support this unequivocal mandate. The programs are helping to level the playing field for all Guatemalans -- Mayan and Ladino, men and women -- through improved access to the justice system, respect for human rights, strengthened civil society organizations, expanded basic education, access to rural credit, and technical assistance in adopting sustainable uses of land, water, forest, and the other resources on which their livelihood depends.

The activities undertaken under the Special Peace Objective lay the groundwork for long-term sustainable development. Timely and effective assistance from the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) was critical to the initial success of the Accords, ensuring a smooth demobilization and reinsertion of ex-combatants. Other early USAID efforts to help implement specific provisions of the Peace Accords have already given hope to many by creating new opportunities. A USAID scholarship program with Rafael Landivar University has already enrolled 575 Mayan students for undergraduate and degree training. The Communities-in-Transition program is rehabilitating rural roads, installing bridges, and supporting other infrastructure reaching thousands of rural Guatemalans (including former combatants and refugees) in ex-conflictive zones in Quiche and Huehuetenango.

USAID's Democracy Objective has intensified its focus on helping to make the justice system work and to ensuring access to that system by all. In partnership with the GOG and MINUGUA a series of justice centers is being opened in departmental capitals and outlying ex-conflictive areas to demonstrate the benefits of improved justice system coordination. Perhaps the most significant development in justice reform was the creation of a new, permanent Justice Sector Coordinating Group (Instancia Coordinadora), formally bringing together the three entities of the national justice system for the first time.

USAID's new Poverty Objective has made inroads in addressing some of the root causes of poverty. USAID's support has made possible the inauguration of expanded rural credit operations by the new mixed-capital BANRURAL. Microenterprise and "village banking" programs have been expanded in ex-conflictive areas like the Ixcán. USAID also worked hard to integrate the innovative poverty approaches of the cooperating Title II PVOs into USAID's poverty reduction program. Further efforts to coordinate bilingual education programs, improve policy decisions, and enhance the quality of bilingual classroom

instruction is extending access to intercultural bilingual education in rural schools throughout the poverty target areas.

USAID's Health Objective continues to expand access to high impact life-saving maternal-child health interventions in the rural areas. With assistance designed and provided by USAID, the International Planned Parenthood Federation's Guatemalan affiliate achieved full financial sustainability of its national network of urban clinics and expanded the provision of integrated health services in rural areas. Despite a highly sensitive environment surrounding family planning, USAID successfully negotiated with the GOG for continued (albeit limited) USAID support for sound family planning programs. The highest levels of the GOG are now engaged in the national debate over family planning, and the Vice President is urging the establishment of a national policy for integrated women's health.

USAID's Environment Objective works to effectively reverse harmful historic trends in deforestation, thus contributing to Global Climate Change objectives by sparing thousands of hectares of primary forests annually. Because land ownership is a key variable for successful conservation of protected areas, USAID-supported programs help poor farmers (many returned refugees and displaced persons) secure land titles and provide training for more sustainable land use.

A great deal has been accomplished since the Final Peace Accord was signed. In fiscal reform, while implementation is still pending, the Guatemalan Government has made some progress in meeting the 1997 revenue target set at the first CG, particularly through the creation of an autonomous revenue agency, the Superintendency of Tax Administration (SAT) to take over customs and internal revenue operations. While these efforts by the Arzu Administration have increased revenues collected and spent by the Government for social investments, expenditures in these and other key areas remain far below what is necessary to meet the needs of Guatemala's poor.

In addition to achieving social spending targets, other major challenges to the effective implementation of the Accords remain and continued U.S. and other donor support and encouragement of reform is critical. The highly active political opposition to the governing PAN party will make the consensus building needed for constitutional reforms and other key actions progressively more difficult as the 1998 municipal and 1999 Presidential election campaigns approach. Unless there is substantial and palpable progress in dealing with both common street crime as well as organized crime (kidnappings, bank robberies, etc.), the growing demand for emergency "law and order" solutions (including lynchings in outlying towns) could make progress in other areas difficult. Further, the populist "tax revolt" which occurred in March 1998 against an already-passed property tax reform (mandated by the Accords) may make fiscal reform still more difficult.

The resource request made in this R4 is based on USAID's performance under the Special Peace Objective, and the four Sustainable Development Strategic Objectives. A continued USG commitment to Guatemala, as detailed at two Consultative Group meetings and

reiterated in visits to Guatemala by Secretary of the State Albright and USAID Administrator Atwood, is critical to the emergence of a stable and growing Guatemala as a partner for the United States in Central America.

II. Progress Towards Objective

A. Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords

SpO: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords	
R E S U L T S	IR1: National reconciliation process advanced*
	IR2: Human capacity for broader participation in society developed*
	IR3: Access to factors of production in ex-conflictive areas broadened*
	IR4: State institutions modernized to achieve rapid implementation of the Peace Accords*

* Revised IR wording.

SpO Rating: Met Expectations

Introduction

The full implementation of the Guatemalan Peace Accords is one of the top two U.S. Government foreign policy objectives in Guatemala. USAID's Special Peace Objective (SpO) activities supporting the implementation of these Accords in 1997 have been timely, targeted to priority needs, and responsive to policy objectives. The scope and sectoral diversity of USAID's program reflects the ambitious nature of the Peace Accords; we are supporting the implementation of 285 of the estimated 442 total commitments (65%) contained within the six substantive and four operational Accords. GOG commitment to the implementation of the Peace Accords has been strong during 1997, as exemplified by the following major achievements:

- ◆ USAID supported the creation of the Secretariat for Peace (SEPAZ) and 19 Accord-mandated commissions including the important Historical Clarification Commission.
- ◆ Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) ex-combatants were fully and smoothly demobilized without violence and assisted with their on-going reintegration into civilian society. The size of the Guatemalan Armed Forces and military budget was reduced and the Special Military Police disbanded as specified in the Accords.
- ◆ Tax revenues were increased, as were government investments in social sector programs. Revenue targets for 1997 were slightly exceeded.
- ◆ Legislation was approved or decrees enacted for the restructuring of tax administration (SAT), creation of the Land Fund (a special entity for resolving land-related conflicts), and expanded access to credit in rural areas (BANRURAL). Legislation improving the property tax (as called for by the Accords) was passed, but later derogated after threats of civil violence. The Government plans to resubmit property tax legislation after further political consultations.

- ◆ Institutional reforms in justice, education, and environment sectors were initiated.

1. Performance Analysis

The Special Peace Objective has met expectations. In 1997, USAID concentrated on: a) meeting the earliest priority commitments of the Accords; b) supporting the creation or strengthening of the institutional infrastructure necessary to generate results; and c) designing and initiating those medium term objectives that will set the foundation for longer term development.

USAID seeks to expand and enhance GOG revenue collection, increase social sector expenditures, broaden opportunities for substantive citizen participation, strengthen the accountability and responsiveness of key institutions, and redirect state resources in a manner that responds to the needs of people and communities -- particularly those who have been traditionally marginalized. The SpO level indicators reflect the importance the donor community places on the GOG's efforts at fiscal reform and increased social sector expenditure and their significance as a symbol of the Government's political will to reform. Both SpO level indicator targets measured this year were met.

Four of the Peace Accords include sections on the empowerment of women and members of indigenous communities. The provisions set forth the intent to reduce or eliminate gender and ethnic discrepancies in civic and political participation; access to land, housing, credit, education, and health care. The Accords identify gender and ethnic discrimination as barriers to peace and development. Cross-sectorally through all of USAID programming, we have taken advantage of this unequivocal mandate to focus on gender issues and the rights of the indigenous.

Intermediate Result 1: National Reconciliation Process Advanced

IR1 focuses on national reconciliation over the near and medium term that will create the conditions for successes in other IRs. The first results package has supported both process and product in order to generate short term impact.

USAID provided **institutional support to the establishment and operations of entities responsible for implementing the Peace Accords**, including the Secretaria de la Paz (SEPAZ), the GOG's lead agency coordinating implementation of the Accords. Through SEPAZ, USAID also is supporting the Peace Accords Monitoring Commission (Comision de Acompañamiento) and 18 other commissions mandated in the Accords. These commissions, with representatives from a broad cross-section of Guatemalan society, are responsible for channelling civil society participation in public policy formulation, including proposing specific recommendations for constitutional changes, new laws, and Executive branch programs necessary to fulfill commitments under the Accords.

One example of USAID's emphasis on process and short term impact is our support to the Special Commission on Incorporation, which is responsible for ensuring that 3,000 **ex-combatants are demobilized and incorporated into Guatemalan society**. In addition to participating in the operations of the Commission (as a representative of the international community), we worked closely with USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) to achieve one of the major Peace-related accomplishments in 1997: the successful demobilization of excombatants and their on-going reintegration into civilian society. OTI provided both technical personnel and financial resources without which the demobilization process could not have succeeded in the way it has. The demobilized excombatants and others have also benefited significantly from USAID's major contribution to the **creation and operation of the Land Fund** in 1997, which to date has enabled 431 families (including URNG ex-guerillas) to gain access and title to productive land. Our support to the Land Fund, both technical assistance and lending capital, has been crucial to enabling this institution to finance market-based land transactions, thereby addressing one aspect of a key cause of conflict in Guatemala.

With a \$1 million contribution in July 1997 to the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC), USAID leveraged other donors to support the vital work of this Commission. The HCC has generated nearly 16,000 testimonials related to 8,000 cases of human rights abuses since its inception in August 1997. In response to anticipated recommendations from the Commission, USAID worked with the GOG to design a program to assist some 10,000 survivors/victims of human rights abuses. The particular focus of this program will be on the most vulnerable among victims, primarily women and children in indigenous communities. This program serves as a model for the GOG's expanded national program of national reconciliation.

USAID also set in motion, through a collaborative process with SEPAZ and UNDP, the effort to **reduce the potential for conflict in 25 high risk communities** in five municipalities designated by the GOG and MINUGUA as priorities. This activity works to mitigate tensions between communities by promoting dialogue and productive investments.

Intermediate Result 2: Human Capacity for Broader Participation in Society Developed

The Indigenous and Socioeconomic Accords lay the foundation for social integration through clear recognition of Guatemala as a pluri-cultural, multilingual, and multiethnic country. These Accords mandate that indigenous communities assume a proactive role in decisions that affect their lives. The IR2 results package included human capacity development programs that directly contributed to reducing social exclusion and enhancing future economic and political participation of the indigenous at both the local and national levels.

We have developed a scholarship program through which **indigenous men and women will be trained in university degree programs**. There are 575 Mayan students (45% of whom are women) who enrolled in January 1998 to begin a variety of pre-professional and

professional programs at Rafael Landivar University. Further, the university and USAID are actively investigating endowment mechanisms for maintaining long-term scholarship programs for Mayans and the indigent.

Under this IR2, USAID funds will strengthen or establish at least 100 community schools in formerly conflictive or remote rural areas. These schools will possess the curricular focus called for in the Accords. They will be participatory, bilingual/multilingual and intercultural; and also will emphasize gender equity and the use of active learning methodologies.

Further, to provide schooling at the community level, education promoters are working in areas inhabited by returned refugees and internally displaced families, and in areas of extreme isolation with little access to government services. **A total of 200 community education promoters will be certified as bilingual teachers.** As part of the process of offering primary teacher credentials to the promoters, USAID is funding the NGOs to develop materials and provide training in classroom methodologies that encourage girls' and parental participation within a framework of active, bilingual/multilingual education.

The Peace Accords focus on literacy as critical to expanded social and economic inclusion. By 2002 it is expected that there will be 250,000 **newly literate individuals trained in integrated literacy programs.** The program places particular emphasis on women and youth. The USPVO(s) selected to implement this program will coordinate closely with the National Adult Literacy Committee (CONALFA) and will strengthen local NGO programs that integrate literacy within a broader community development context.

Intermediate Result 3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened

IR3 directly supports implementation of the Accord on Socio-Economic Issues and the Agrarian Situation, and the Accord for the Resettlement of the Population Uprooted by the Armed Conflict. During 1997, we focused on activities that directly reduce economic exclusion, increase access to factors of production, and enhance productive capacity.

The geographic focus of IR3 is on the ex-conflictive areas in the northern transversal of the country (Quiche, Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Peten) where communities have been severely affected by physical, social, and economic isolation. In these areas we have concentrated on **providing credit to small producers.** Microfinance activities provide access to credit for those who successfully participate in business development, basic finance, and management training. Nearly 1,107 loans have been provided to these participants in Barillas, Huehuetenango. Many of the small producers are coffee farmers who receive technical assistance for development of a local cooperative. With a favorable world market, coffee prices paid to producers increased 20% in the first year of the program allowing 3,000 participants to increase their incomes.

The strengthening of a local lending organization in Ixcán, Quiché has facilitated community access to financial services. This local institution (which is now self-supporting) has also initiated the first village banking models in the area. To date, six women's groups reaching 150 women have begun operation and 92 women have received loans. The banks provide women with the opportunity to fill roles of responsibility, increase their self-esteem, and participate actively in the struggle to improve their lives.

In the Petén, productive activities focus on the specific needs of returning and displaced communities settling in the midst of the Maya Biosphere Reserve, and in the buffer areas of the reserve. Our resources were dedicated to these activities based on the proven successes of local NGOs in increasing incomes through environmentally sustainable productive enterprises. Last year six enterprises were established involving 279 people.

Improved land use management in target areas has focused on training and technical assistance in environmentally appropriate agricultural practices. Peace funding channeled through the Maya Biosphere Project has facilitated contracts and concessions for forestry management for 75,385 hectares, with 1,139 families benefiting from the implementation of forestry and agroforestry practices, improved agriculture, ecotourism, non-timber products, and other economic alternatives. Gaining access to land has been a crucial issue in the history of conflict in Guatemala, therefore, resources also are invested in **improving land tenure security for small landholders in target areas**. In the past year, land titles were granted to 147 indigenous families. These figures reflect only those families which have formally completed the titling process; 883 families have initiated the process.

Extremely remote communities in ex-conflictive areas have an urgent need for **improved infrastructure**. Through the Special Development Fund, we have successfully completed 56 small infrastructure activities in 45 communities, involving 45,000 people. These projects build community through mobilizing various groups to achieve common goals. The first ever Community Road Maintenance Association has been formed in the municipality of Ixcán, Quiché. The association represents 102 communities, responsible for maintaining 150 kilometers of roadway, and responsible for building 2 to 3 bridges on the road network in this area. This is the first time in Guatemala that a community has been able to work with the local government to take responsibility for road maintenance, a success made possible with ESF cash transfer resources.

Intermediate Result 4: State Institutions Modernized to Achieve Rapid Implementation of the Peace Accords

The vision of the Peace Accords to transform Guatemalan society includes downsizing and enhanced efficiency of state institutions, decentralization of government authority and services, and greater citizen involvement in government processes. IR4 supports this vision by focusing on three major components: (1) support for strengthening democratic institutions and justice sector reform; (2) reform of tax administration and policy; and (3) broadened citizen access to social sector services.

USAID combines several initiatives that link our Peace and Democracy SOs, focusing on justice sector reform, congressional modernization, and empowered local governments. The Peace SpO provides the majority of funding for the core of our Democracy program. A full description of the results, performance measures and targets for these components are included in the Democracy (SO1) section of the R4 and will not be repeated here. The performance tables following this section include indicators that are short term in nature, directly related to peace, and complement the long term indicators that are presented under SO1.

USAID is now supporting the development of five decentralized justice centers that will provide **increased access to justice sector services** to previously underserved areas. The modernized package of services includes standardization of criminal proceedings, case management, alternative dispute resolution, and access to interpreters in indigenous languages. We have also provided support to MINUGUA to advance their institutional strengthening mandate. Ninety judicial interpreters have been trained in Mam and Quiche and are now available for service at the community and institutional level, and for oral trials. Legal dictionaries are being developed in three indigenous languages and an extensive study on customary law is underway. A new Public Defenders Service has been created and in late 1997 became independent of the court system. Our ESF resources have been used to train public defenders, develop administrative systems, and advance the legislation that led to the creation of an independent service.

The GOG has developed a **Constitutional Reform package** of 12-13 draft reforms which is currently being discussed in Congress. The intent of many of these reforms is to bring the Guatemalan Constitution in accord with commitments made during the peace negotiations. USAID has financed constitutional and sectoral experts to assist in the drafting of the GOG reform package. We have also provided funds for the development of 10 seminars around the country to foster citizen discussion on their content.

One of the priorities of the Peace Accords is to raise tax revenues in order to finance implementation of Peace Accord commitments. The GOG, with our support, has undertaken a comprehensive program to **improve tax administration** (and consequently increase revenues) through a full overhaul of tax and customs operations. The formal establishment of the autonomous Superintendency of Tax Administration (SAT) is a key GOG accomplishment. Our technical assistance has been vital in every stage of SAT development and the passage of SAT legislation, and will be continued until the SAT is fully operational.

2. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

In 1998, we will focus on implementing and consolidating activities designed this past year. In 1999 and beyond, we expect to see tangible impacts and results, particularly regarding achievements associated with specific priority Peace Accord commitments. We expect to meet the ambitious performance targets established and to play a leading and creative role

among donors supporting the implementation of the Accords. For example:

- ◆ The work of the Historical Clarification Commission will be completed by the end of July this year, with the implementation of some of its key recommendations -- including assistance to victims/survivors of human rights abuses -- to begin soon after. The Land Fund will reach additional funding from diverse sources in 1998 and assist another 5,000 individuals to obtain secure access and legal title to productive land.
- ◆ By the end of 2000, we expect the first 300 Mayan students will graduate from university degree programs, with an additional 100 students each in 2001 and 2002. Also, the implementation of integrated community literacy activities will begin in early 1999.
- ◆ Productive energy activities will be developed in the next year to increase income generation opportunities in priority areas of the Peace Zone. We are also examining the possibilities for supporting establishment of small "industrial parks" in or near ex-conflictive areas which can attract job-creating local investments.
- ◆ By 1999, the SAT should be fully operational and functioning under modern administrative procedures and performance-based personnel management policies. Also, priority measures to improve voluntary compliance, and reduce evasion, are expected to be in place. As a result, it is hoped that revenue performance will be improved to the point where program targets will be met. This will permit greater social investment spending.

The success of this Special Objective is linked to continued forward momentum of the Peace Process. As mentioned in the R4 overview, potential obstacles to this process are now beginning to develop, due to several factors: 1) the sheer breadth of scope of the reform program; 2) an incomplete process of educating Guatemalans on reform benefits and building consensus to support change; and 3) the beginning of a political campaign leading to the 1999 presidential elections. It is important that the donor community continue to support the Peace transition with tailored, catalytic programs such as in the SpO as long as the Guatemalan Government and people demonstrate the will and courage to continue reform.

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS				
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
SPO.1 INDICATOR: Social sector investments increase				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Social sector investment as % of GDP		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Budget (Presupuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado).		1995(B)		2.51%
		1996	N/A*	2.41%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Social sector investments are defined as government expenditures in education and health. Figures are based on actual '95 expenditures as baseline. * The Peace Accords were signed 12/96.		1997	2.89%	2.7%
		1998	3.23%	
COMMENTS: A measure of social sector investment is used as an indicator of fundamental change in the government's commitment to policies of social inclusion, expanded participation in civil society, and investment in long-term development.		1999	3.48%	
		2000(T)	3.78%	
SPO.2 INDICATOR: Tax revenues increased				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Tax revenue as a percent of GDP		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Budget (Presuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado) and MINUGUA.		1995(B)		7.6%
		1996	N/A*	8.6%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Tax revenue, defined as central government revenue accruing from tax collections (including special taxes but excluding capital revenue), as percent of GDP. * The Peace Accords were signed 12/96.		1997	8.6%	8.6%
		1998	10.0%	
COMMENTS: An increase in tax revenue is used as a measure of the Government's ability to finance Peace Accord agreements.		1999	11.0%	
		2000(T)	11.5%	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SPO.3 INDICATOR: Cumulative number of recommendations from Peace Commissions supported			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of substantive recommendations from priority Peace Commissions implemented. SOURCE: Secretaria de la Paz (SEPAZ). INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Priority commissions are: Acompañamiento, Officialization of Languages, Education Reform, Justice Sector Reform, Land Commission, and Historical Clarification Commission. COMMENTS: The commissions are expected to produce substantive reform recommendations for the Land Fund, conflict resolution, assistance to victims of human rights abuses, education reform, justice reform, and the officialization of indigenous languages.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		0
	1998	3	
	1999	5	
	2000 (T)	6-12	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 1: National reconciliation process advanced			
INDICATOR IR1.1: Land Fund transactions completed			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individual beneficiaries. SOURCE: Summary reports from the Land Fund. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Individuals holding title to land are counted separately, even though they may be part of an incorporated group, or cooperative. COMMENTS: Essential to the long-term success of the Peace process is the substantive redistribution of productive land. Seven land transactions to date has resulted in the purchase of 3,394 hectares. 58% of these transactions involve demobilized ex-combatants 23% involve poor campesinos 19% involve internally displaced families. *This represents 431 families.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		2,586* beneficiaries
	1998	5,000	
	1999	8,000	
	2000(T)	19,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 1: National reconciliation process advanced			
INDICATOR IR1.2: Potential for conflict/tensions reduced in target areas ("Hot Spots")			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of families assisted SOURCE: International Organization for Migration. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Assistance target groups and communities who live in areas designated as having high potential for violence. Sources of conflict in these areas stem from competition for scarce resources, in-migration of displaced families, isolation, and severe poverty. COMMENTS: Families are assisted through infrastructure development, productive activities, and conflict mediation strategies. Intervention focuses on five communities in municipalities deemed high priority: Sayajche, La Libertad, Cahal, Cahabon, Chajul. Targets for participation are 50% Ladino, 50% Indigenous.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)	0	0
	1998	2,000	
	1999	4,400	
	2000(T)	6,400 fam 38,000 ind	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 2: Human capacity for broader participation in society developed			
INDICATOR IR2.1 Indigenous students granted University degrees			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of degrees granted. SOURCE: Rafael Landivar University's reporting system. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the cumulative number of students receiving Masters, Bachelors, Associate and technical degrees. COMMENTS: Of the total number of graduates there will be approximately: 50 Master's degrees; 150 Bachelor's degrees; and 300 Associate or technical degrees. * Figures represent a time lag between enrollment and graduation. Landivar enrolled a total of 580 students of whom 45% are women. Additional students will be enrolled in the near future. At least 50% of the graduates will be women.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998(B)	0	*
	2000	300	
	2001	400	
	2002 (T)	500	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT No. 2: Human capacity for broader participation in society developed			
INDICATOR IR2.2 Community education promoters certified as bilingual teachers			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of promoters professionalized <hr/> SOURCE: Rafael Landivar University's reporting system. <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the cumulative number of education promoters certified as bilingual primary teachers. <hr/> COMMENTS: By the end of 1998, Landivar University will award 3 to 4 subgrants to local NGOs for promoter training. Landivar will also provide complementary assistance to NGOs to strengthen their technical and administrative capacities. This activity reflects a target that is specified in the Peace Accords. <hr/> * Figures reflect a time lag of three years before certification is completed. Currently there are 53 promoters who have begun the certification process.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998(B)	0	*
	2001	175	
	2002 (T)	200	
INDICATOR IR2.3: Newly literate individuals trained in integrated literacy programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of individuals. <hr/> SOURCE: Partners' reporting systems, including the National Adult Literacy Committee (CONALFA). <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the cumulative number of newly literate individuals who are trained in USAID-supported programs. <hr/> COMMENTS: By the end of 1998, USAID will award 1 or 2 Cooperative Agreements to support integrated community literacy programs with a particular focus on women and girls. Tentative targets have been established and could be revised following the award of the cooperative agreement.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999(B)		0
	2000	50,000	
	2001	175,000	
	2002 (T)	250,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Access to factors of production in ex-conflictive areas broadened			
INDICATOR IR3.1: Loans for productive purposes provided to small producers			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of loans provided. SOURCE: Grantee Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Loans are provided to individuals and groups through village bank and other credit mechanisms COMMENTS: To date there have been 190 loans to Ladina women 347 loans to Ladino men 100 loans to Indigenous women 841 loans to Indigenous men	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		0
	1997	1000	1478
	1998	2000	
	1999	3500	
	2000(T)	5000	
INDICATOR IR3.2: Land use management improved			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of hectares under forestry management. SOURCE: Grantee Reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator reflects the number of hectares under forestry management COMMENTS: An important quantitative target from the Peace Accord commitments states that 100,000 hectares of land will be protected using sustainable forestry management. For more expansive reference to the environmental focus of these projects, please refer to SO4.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)	25,000	75,385
	1998	85,000	
	1999	95,000	
	2000(T)	100,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Access to factors of production in ex-conflictive areas broadened			
INDICATOR IR3.3: Land titles granted to small landholders in target area			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of land titles granted SOURCE: Official government and implementor records. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Defined as those individuals who have completed the official land titling process COMMENTS: To date there have been 12 land titles to Indigenous women and 135 land titles to Indigenous men; 883 families have initiated the land titling process.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)	200	147
	1998	700	
	1999	950	
	2000(T)	1200	
INDICATOR IR3.4 Community infrastructure expanded			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of people benefitting from expanded infrastructure. SOURCE: SDF, FONAPAZ, CHF. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: These projects include bridges, roads, electricity, water, and other small scale projects. COMMENTS: These are community- focused activities in ex-conflictive and often remote areas.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		45,000
	1998	90,000	
	1999	135,000	
	2000(T)	180,000	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS				
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4:		State institutions modernized to achieve rapid implementation of the Peace Accords		
INDICATOR IR4.1:		Access to improved justice sector services increased		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of justice centers created.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Court and Public Ministry will be the data source. The institutional contractor will be in charge of data collection and reporting (through the contractor's quarterly reports).				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Justice Centers are physical locations that offer a package of services described fully in the text.		1997(B)		2
COMMENTS: The baseline of two reflects the two existing centers in Quetzaltenango and Zacapa. These two locations have new management practices installed. A third location, Nebaj, was opened in 1997, but does not have the improved practices. In 1998, the target figure includes introduction of the new techniques to the Nebaj center, plus new efforts in Escuintla and Flores. The current activity ends in December 1998. The Mission is currently competitively bidding the follow-on effort and will have follow-up indicators to report for outlying years in next year's report.		1998	5	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4:		State institutions modernized to achieve rapid implementation of the Peace Accords	
INDICATOR IR4.2:		Constitutional Reform package prepared by the Congress passed into law	
UNIT OF MEASURE: One Constitutional Reform package of 12-14 Reforms. SOURCE: Registro of the Guatemalan National Congress. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the compliance of the Guatemalan State with the terms of the Peace Accords in adapting the Guatemalan Constitution in accordance with agreements made during the peace negotiations. The indicator also measures public acceptance of the proposed reforms, as the final package must be approved in a national referendum as required by the Constitution. COMMENTS: A series of Constitutional Reforms were detailed in the Accord on Constitutional Reforms and Electoral Systems. The Constitutional Reform package is currently being discussed in a Multiparty Commission on Constitutional Reforms which has representatives of each of the political parties represented in the Congress. The Commission is expected to deliver their suggested Reforms to the Congress in April 1998. A national referendum is expected to be held in late 1999, although no final decision on timing has been made to date. The package of constitutional reforms is expected to address, but not be limited to, such critical issues of national importance as (for example): 1) recognizing the multicultural nature of the Guatemalan state, 2) respecting the rights of the different ethnic groups to their own customs, religion and languages; 3) limiting the role of the Guatemalan military in ensuring the internal security of the Guatemalan state, and; 4) strengthening the independence of the Judiciary. * Benchmark anticipated for 1998 is Congressional acceptance of a Constitutional Reform package to be agreed to by voters in 1999.		YEAR	PLANNED
			ACTUAL
		1997(B)	0
		1998 *	0
		1999 (T)	1 constitutional reform package passed into law

OLD TABLES

These tables were reported in the 1997 R4 under IR3 "Access to factor of production in exconflictive areas broadened". IR3 has been re-worded and this is the last reporting year.

OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS			
APPROVED: 9/30/96	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3(old): Sustainable Production in ex-conflictive areas is assured			
INDICATOR:3.1 Community committees/organizations formally established			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of committees/organizations.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Grantee Reports.	1995		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of communities and local organizations that deliver technical assistance and credit services.	1996	2	7
COMMENTS: 2 organizations in Ixcán and Quiché. In Barillas and Huehuetenango 7 were established.	1997	4	9
INDICATOR 3.2: Community based conflict mechanisms			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of mechanisms.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Grantee Reports.	1995		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Mechanism for conflict resolution are in place.	1996	1	2
COMMENTS: One conflict resolution mechanism for each area, Barillas and Ixcán are functioning.	1997	2	2

OBJECTIVE:		SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS		
APPROVED: 9/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3(old): Sustainable Production in ex-conflictive areas is assured				
INDICATOR 3.3: Technologies for sustainable on-and off- farm activities defined				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of technologies.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Grantee Reports.		1995		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Technology methodologies used to increase production of on and off farm technologies.		1996	3	5
COMMENTS: Improved technologies have included coffee marketing, sustainable coffee production, cardamon processing, cultivation of export crops, agroforestry and microenterprise activities.		1997	6	6
INDICATOR: Innovative Credit Mechanisms tested				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of credit mechanisms.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Grantee Reports.		1995		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Credit mechanisms to deliver credit assistance for poor people		1996	1	1
COMMENTS: In Barillas, introduction of a line of credit for coffee marketing and processing and microenterprise activities. In Ixcán the village bank model is adopted and used by a USAID- funded grantee.		1997	2	2

B. More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy	
R E S U L T S	IR1: Increased Protection of Human Rights through a Strengthened Criminal Justice System
	IR2: Broader, More Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making
	IR3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Government*
	IR4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature*

* Revised IR wording.

SO Rating: Met Expectations

Introduction

Guatemala's progress toward a **More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy** continued steadily throughout 1997. Last year's R4 emphasized the monumental significance of the 1996 Peace Accords to the creation of a more *"open, multicultural, transparent and democratic society"*¹. In 1997, the work of Guatemalan political actors focused on converting that vision into a reality. While all agree that the complex and ambitious nature of the Peace Accords will require a generation of effort before their full promise will be realized, this past year was critical in jump starting the implementation process and setting the pace and style of government and civil society engagement. Already, some important gains derived from this new political agenda can be seen, providing compelling evidence that *a more inclusive and responsive democracy* is indeed taking hold. This SO directly supports the Embassy's Mission Program Plan which cites democratic development as one of its primary foreign policy objectives, and also relates directly to USAID's Special Objective for Peace, through which ESF resources are provided to support three of the four IRs under the Democracy SO.

1. Performance Analysis:

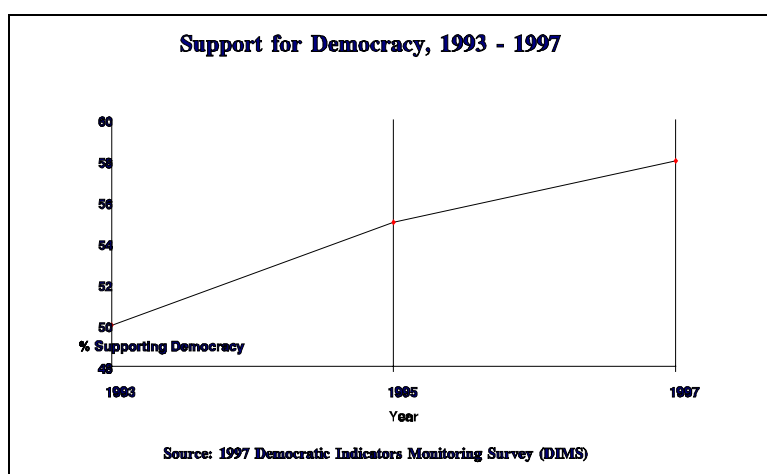
Perhaps the best single example of a more **inclusive democracy** was the URNG's landmark decision in 1997 to convert itself into a formal political party. This is nothing short of historic as it represents the true incorporation of the former rebel movement into the Guatemalan polity. Also, the creation of 19 peace commissions comprised of a broad cross section of citizens and government representatives began their work of operationalizing the accords with specific recommendations for policy reforms that speak to the interests of all

¹President Alvaro Arzú, Dec. 96

Guatemalans. Traditionally disenfranchised populations, particularly women and indigenous, have found new fora for political expression while new and expanded opportunities for citizen engagement at the local level are coming on line through the resurrection of the municipal development committees, also called for by the Accords.

Signs of a more **responsive democracy** can be seen in the serious effort underway to reform the justice sector, overhaul the national police force, and modernize state institutions. This is in clear response to public demands for better public security, an end to corruption and mismanagement in Government, and the rule of law. Moreover, it is Guatemalan counterparts who are defining and directing this reform movement. This is a fundamental change that has been occurring slowly over the past several years but one that had fully taken hold in 1997. Not only is there a new found commitment to improving the quality of government service by those who work within the system, but also in opening up that system to the full range of citizens whose interests have been historically ignored. Judicial interpretation services are now available to indigenous Guatemalans in three language groups; public hearings in Congress are on the rise and plans are underway for the creation of regional offices to improve constituency services; decentralization of justice services is opening the system to previously unserved areas; and a newly constituted national civilian police force is recruiting a higher caliber and more representative sampling of Guatemalans.

The chart illustrates the positive trend in Guatemala's steady progress toward democratic consolidation, as measured by the biannual Democratic Indicator's Monitoring Survey (DIMS) used to track the SO level indicators of system support (or legitimacy of the system accorded by citizens) and support for democratic liberties (or support for political tolerance for individual rights).



The chart provides compelling and statistically sound data to support the anecdotal evidence cited above that Guatemalans are indeed moving in the right direction in terms of the values and attitudes deemed essential to support and sustain a democratic system. When taken together, these measures reflect a steady and impressive rise in Guatemalans' commitment to democracy and all signs point to continued progress ahead. In short, democratic development in Guatemala is on track and, in several key areas (as described in the performance tables that follow), has surpassed our expectations.

Intermediate Result 1: Increased Protection of Human Rights through a Strengthened Criminal Justice System

In spite of the fact that all performance targets were met or exceeded under this IR, impunity, corruption, human rights, and public security continue to be top concerns for Guatemalans. A spiralling wave of violent crime threatens citizen security and overtakes weak, albeit improving, justice sector institutions. Consequently, extrajudicial solutions continue to rise as citizens take the law into their own hands which has resulted in a disturbing increase in episodes of lynchings, property damage, and intimidation of the accused and accusers, thus further exacerbating the problem of inadequate protection of basic human rights.

Yet, in spite of the threat that this violent crime wave poses to stability, peace, and public confidence, the overall human rights situation continued to improve in 1997. Official statistics show a 23% drop from the previous year in violations of political and individual rights². The 1997 figures follow on an 18% drop off of similar violations reported in 1996, a trend corroborated by reports from MINUGUA, Human Rights Watch, and The Guatemalan Archbishop's Office on Human Rights.

Justice sector institutions are now faced with the challenge of finding immediate, short term solutions to mitigate against this potentially destabilizing crime wave while at the same time devising long range strategies for systemic reforms and institutional strengthening. One such short term solution that sparked considerable debate was the deployment of joint military/civilian police patrols as a stop gap measure in response to the public security issue which had reached crisis proportions in 1997. Although a difficult choice given the emphasis in the Accords (and the demonstrated commitment of the Arzú administration) to demilitarize police functions, general public opinion favored this move which was also accepted by MINUGUA and the international donor community as the only practical response for the short term.

As for longer range strategies, the Peace Commission on Justice Reform, has issued several reports identifying problems and recommending solutions consistent with USAID technical assistance to the sector. One of the major impediments to justice reform has been the lack of a coordinated approach among key institutions. A major breakthrough directly encouraged by several U.S. Mission elements in this regard came in August 1997 with the creation of the "Instancia Coordinadora" or Justice Sector Coordinating Group comprised of the Chief Prosecutor, the President of the Supreme Court and the Interior Minister (who oversees the national police). The Instancia's purpose is to coordinate policies, programs, and donor resources for an integrated approach to justice reform. The symbolic and practical importance of the Instancia cannot be overstated and, already, real signs of improved inter-institutional cooperation can be seen.

² Source: Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (OHRO) 1997 annual report.

In short, Guatemala exhibited increased institutional will and improved technical competence in the justice sector over the past year. Several examples of progress in 1997 that benefited from USAID assistance and other U.S. programs such as ICITAP include:

- ◆ Improved techniques in investigation and prosecution have advanced dozens of high profile criminal cases begun in 1997, many of which targeted current or former military and high-ranking government officials.
- ◆ New justice centers are providing increased access to justice in ex-conflictive zones.
- ◆ Legal interpreters are guaranteeing procedural due process for criminal suspects, victims and witnesses in response to the needs of the indigenous.
- ◆ Clerk of Court offices are being introduced in the eight criminal courts of Guatemala City, a rare and radical restructuring in the Latin American context, designed to provide improved transparency, efficiency, and quality of justice administration.
- ◆ Civil society, judges, and Public Ministry officials have linked efforts to mediate disputes at the community level in Quetzaltenango and Zacapa, as a pilot effort in alternative dispute resolution to be replicated in additional justice centers coming on line.
- ◆ Curricular reform in criminal procedure and trial advocacy is breathing new life into the public law school, while the Bar Association, for the first time, has an institutionalized academic unit for continuing legal education.
- ◆ A graduate program in indigenous, customary law is available for the first time in Guatemala's history.
- ◆ A human rights curriculum for primary school was developed by the OHRO and will soon be introduced nationwide through the Ministry of Education.
- ◆ A human rights case follow up unit in the OHRO was established and, for the first time in the institution's history, now has the capacity to track and enforce compliance with the resolutions of the Ombudsman.

Intermediate Result 2: Broader, more Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making

The 1997 DIMS report confirms a direct correlation between citizen participation and increased levels of system support and political tolerance. Over the past year, our efforts were dedicated to completing the design of a major new Activity which came on line in October 1997. The Activity, known as "Proyecto Incidencia" (The Advocacy Project), seeks to strengthen citizen participation in the democratic process and increase opportunities for civil society organizations (CSOs) to influence the formulation, implementation, and oversight of public policy, especially with respect to the Peace Accords.

The first months of the new Activity have been spent completing an extensive stakeholder analysis organizing an Advisory Committee comprised of leaders in civil society, government, media and the academia; developing an action plan for 1998 and completion of a monitoring and evaluation plan. The illustrative indicators included in last year's R4 have been adjusted based on consultations with clients and partners as well as very helpful input from AID/W. Full reporting against these indicators will be possible in next year's R4.

In addition to our new efforts in promoting citizen advocacy, we have continued our support for the important work of *Acción Ciudadana* which has played a critical role in bridging public interest groups with the Legislature. Last year, *Acción Ciudadana* released the first "legislative report card" which published the voting records of individual Congressmen, assessed the legislative performance of the 22 Congressional Committees, and provided comparative analysis on the work of each political party represented in Congress. Needless to say, in a country that has never had this form of honest, independent reporting on such matters, this was a best seller. We will continue our support for *Acción Ciudadana* through 1999, by which time we expect they will have diversified their funding base and become financially secure.

Intermediate Result 3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Government

This is the latest component of our new strategy to begin since its approval in March 1997. This past year was devoted to the design of this results package through extensive consultations with clients and prospective partners. We are currently in the process of a full and open competition for an institutional contract which we expect to come on line by June 1998. Our local governance program will improve democratic governance at the local level through increased collaboration between citizens and government in the formulation of public policy, development agendas, and budget priorities. Citizens will have increased opportunities and improved skills for a more constructive engagement in local decision-making and, in turn, local governments will be strengthened to respond more effectively to citizen interests and expectations. The program will take full advantage of the generally favorable policy environment for decentralization and devolution of authority to local government and will support new channels of citizen participation (i.e., municipal development committees) called for in the Peace Accords. We expect to work in up to 20 municipalities within the Zonapaz and will strategically target these areas to coincide, where practical, with the geographic concentration of other USAID resources, particularly with those of the Poverty SO.

Illustrative indicators for IR3 have been developed, however, we expect these will be modified in the course of contract negotiation. The intermediate and lower level results put forth in last year's strategy document remain unchanged.

Intermediate Result 4: Improved Quality of Public Policy through a Strengthened National Legislature

In 1997, the Guatemalan Congress made significant strides to modernize and set in motion a multi-party effort to pass legislative and constitutional reforms required for the implementation of the Peace Accords. In spite of some disappointing examples of partisan bickering and backsliding on tax reforms, the 1997 legislative session gives cause for optimism that this maturing institution will meet the enormous demands and expectations placed upon it and serve as a viable forum for political consensus-building.

The Peace Accords will require the research, drafting, debate and passage of some 200 laws and 14 constitutional reforms, an onerous task for any Congress, and an even more daunting one in Guatemala where almost two-thirds of the 80 Representatives are first time legislators. The situation is further complicated by Committee Presidents limited to no more than one consecutive term, thus discouraging the development of experienced Congressional leadership. Also, legislators traditionally have not had access to technical expertise, staff or resources necessary to develop legislation or to exercise legislative oversight of the executive branch. As a result, Congress struggles with a tradition of subordination to the country's executive branch, further exacerbated by the fact that the Administration and the majority in Congress are of the same party.

Despite these challenges, the Congressional Modernization Plan developed in 1996 with USAID assistance entered into the first phase of implementation in 1997. Some important milestones from the past year that have benefitted from USAID assistance include:

- ◆ Establishment of a technical legislative assistance unit which allows for a professional and transparent process for legislative research and bill drafting.
- ◆ Establishment of an independent budget analysis unit that will lay the groundwork for Congressional oversight of the executive branch.
- ◆ Creation of a specialized team to analyze all bills for gender and ethnic considerations.
- ◆ Preparation of 68 high quality, technically sound legislative studies which led to bills on issues of national importance and, just as importantly, signalled where new legislation was not needed or existing legislation needed updating.
- ◆ Administrative restructuring which has streamlined procedures and increased staff efficiency.
- ◆ Drafting new "Rules of Order" which will greatly empower the committee system (by delegating the passage of certain types of legislation to committees) and streamline the legislative calendar of the plenary, critical to the timely passage of peace-related legislation.
- ◆ Increased citizen outreach and engagement through public hearings, creation of a Legislative Information Center and student tour programs (averaging 250 students per month), and a public seminar series that allowed greater citizen involvement in legislative debate.

As the performance tables for IR4 clearly show, performance has exceeded expectations on all indicators. In November 1997, a new cooperative agreement was negotiated with the University of Texas to support Phase II of the implementation plan. Revised indicators were developed as part of this new agreement.

2. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

On the whole, prospects for continued progress toward a more *inclusive and responsive democracy* are very good. Real and tangible gains have been made in justice reform, congressional modernization and decentralization while political space continues to widen for the participation of traditionally disenfranchised groups. This widening of the political spectrum has led to increased levels of tolerance which exceeded our planned targets.

System support remained constant and held at 40%, slightly lower than our 42% target. However, when we factor in local government to that index, as we did in 1997, we see that index does in fact reach the 42% level.

Since our use of the DIMS for performance measurement is still experimental, the setting of targets is something that we are learning to do as we gain experience with this instrument and what it tells us. Based on our experience, we are now proposing a 44% system support target for 1999, in keeping with our hypothesis that this measure will change slowly over time given the lag between improvements in the system and the perception of these improvements by clients. On the recommendation of LAC in last year's R4 review, we have included a third SO level indicator that is non-DIMS related; we have chosen voter participation as a tangible measure for increased system support and participation and will use as our baseline the 1996 national elections.

Over the next year, we expect to see USAID-supported CSOs engage increasing numbers of citizens, particularly women and indigenous, in public policy and become more effective vehicles to press for probity, transparency and responsiveness of state agencies in the fulfillment of the commitments embodied by the Peace Accords. We also expect greater numbers of citizens engaging in local level decision-making in selected municipalities participating in our local governance program. The Congress will have passed key legislative initiatives and constitutional reforms required by the Peace Accords and increased numbers of citizens, especially those in the ex-conflictive zones, will have greater access to improved justice sector services. These initiatives will lead to increased confidence in the system, which in turn will motivate citizens to engage in political life because they will have seen the benefits of their participation and the improved public policy that results from such engagement. All of these initiatives should contribute to the deepening of a democratic culture in Guatemala and improve the prospects that this still fragile democracy will become stronger and increasingly sustainable.

Nevertheless, our generally optimistic outlook for continued progress in this sector must be tempered by an increased degree of political polarization that will only intensify in the next two years as Guatemala prepares for the next national elections in late 1999. Already, we have seen partisan politics undermine a long-awaited and desperately needed tax law which was reluctantly repealed by the Arzú Administration in response to popular protests whipped up by the opposition and landed interests. Unfortunately, this type of partisan behavior will only get worse in the near term and threatens to undermine GOG commitments to legislative and constitutional reforms mandated by the Peace Accords. Also, as donor interest in this sector has increased, so too has the need for improved collaboration, for which USAID must play a lead role. In fact, one serious management challenge we face is to redefine our niche and focus our resources in an increasingly crowded donor environment. This is particularly true in the justice sector with the major bank loan programs soon to come on line. However, in spite of these challenges, we expect to see continued forward movement through 1998 across all four IRs that comprise this strategic objective.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SO1.1 INDICATOR: Public confidence in key democratic institutions and processes			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of positive responses in DIMS on the System Support Index, composed of Courts, Elections Tribunal, Public Offices, Congress, Human Rights, and Political Parties.</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE:Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey (DIMS) data are collected in odd numbered years and reported in even numbered years by Development Associates.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The DIMS is a bi-annual national survey of adults which measures changes in democratic values and attitudes over time as a proxy measure for the degree to which a culture of democracy is deepening over time. System support is defined as the legitimacy (not popularity) accorded by the populace to the political system in general and to its component institutions. Since 1993, six of those institutions (Courts, Electoral Tribunal, Public Offices, Congress, Human Rights Ombudsman and Political Parties) in which USAID has programmatic activities, have been grouped as a System Support Index.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: For 1995 to 1997 there was no change overall in the level of system support, but by analyzing the data in terms of ethnicity, important differences were found. In 1993 the level of support from the Ladino population was significantly higher than it was for the indigenous population. But by 1995 the level of system support from the indigenous population had increased significantly, such that both Ladino and indigenous populations had the same levels of system support, as they did again in 1997 * The 1997 DIMS included data on local governance for the first time. When this was factored into the System Support Index, the confidence level reaches 42%.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993 (B)		40%
	1995	40-42%	40%
	1997	42-44%	40% *
	1999	42-44%	
	2001 (T)	44-46%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SO1.2 INDICATOR: Individual free expression and participation			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of positive ratings in DIMS on the following items: 1. Democratic liberties Index Component Indices: A. Extensive Participation B. Tolerance <hr/> SOURCE: Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey (DIMS) data are collected in odd numbered years and reported in even numbered years by a USAID institutional contractor. <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The DIMS is a bi-annual national survey of adults which measures changes in democratic values and attitudes over time as a proxy measure for the degree to which a culture of democracy is deepening over time. The Democratic Liberties Index is a composite indicator of public support for democratic liberties that is composed of the two other composite measures, extensive participation, and tolerance. <hr/> COMMENTS: The first component indicator is a measure of public support for extensive participation. Respondents were asked whether they approved, disapproved or were indifferent with respect to public participation in the following: legal demonstrations; working for a party or a candidate during an election campaign; and participating in community groups or associations in order to resolve community problems. The second is a measure of public support for the right to dissent (i.e., political tolerance). Respondents were asked if they were willing to extend the following crucial civil liberties: the right to vote; to demonstrate; to run for office; to exercise free speech to those who are critics of their system of government.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993 (B)		1. 55% A. 66% B. 44%
	1995	1. 53-57% A. 64-68% B. 42-46%	1. 57% A. 65% B. 49%
	1997	1. 59% A. 67% B. 51%	1. 59% A. 66% B. 52%
	1999	1. 60-62%	
	2001 (T)	1. 62-64%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY																			
APPROVED: 3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP																		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system																			
INDICATOR IR1.1: Favorable Rating of Due process under the law																			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of favorable ratings in DIMS on the following: 1. Defense of human rights by judges 2. Treatment of public by judges and judicial employees 3. Judicial institutions helps resolve the country's problems 4. Courts treat all persons equally* 5. Courts work rapidly	<table><tr><th>YEAR</th><th>PLANNED</th><th>ACTUAL</th></tr><tr><td>1993 (B)</td><td></td><td>1. 61.3% 2. 30.3% 3. 9.8% 4. 7.5% 5. 7.2%</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>1. 64% 2. 35% 3. 15% 4. 12% 5. 12%</td><td>1. 50.1% 2. 28.7% 3. 8.4% 4. 8.8% 5. 10.3%</td></tr><tr><td>1997 (T)</td><td>1. 52% 2. 31% 3. 11% 4. 12% 5. 12%</td><td>1. 63% 2. 31% 3. 7% 4. 5% 5. 8%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL	1993 (B)		1. 61.3% 2. 30.3% 3. 9.8% 4. 7.5% 5. 7.2%	1995	1. 64% 2. 35% 3. 15% 4. 12% 5. 12%	1. 50.1% 2. 28.7% 3. 8.4% 4. 8.8% 5. 10.3%	1997 (T)	1. 52% 2. 31% 3. 11% 4. 12% 5. 12%	1. 63% 2. 31% 3. 7% 4. 5% 5. 8%						
YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL																	
1993 (B)		1. 61.3% 2. 30.3% 3. 9.8% 4. 7.5% 5. 7.2%																	
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SOURCE: Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey (DIMS) data are collected in odd numbered years and reported in even numbered years by an USAID institutional contractor.																			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The DIMS is a bi-annual national survey of adults which measures changes in democratic values and attitudes over time as a proxy measure for the degree to which a culture of democracy is deepening over time.																			
COMMENTS: The actual column for the 1993 baseline reflect national level samples and baselines. The 1997 actual represents national level data and a Quetzaltenango oversample. USAID investments have focused on Quetzaltenango in the justice sector. Consequently, it is appropriate to link USAID geographically focused investments to geographically focused monitoring. Data for Quetzaltenango in 1997: 1. 57%, 2. 24%, 3. 9%, 4. 6%, 5. 5%. At first glance, there is a notable decrease in perceived support from judges for human rights, perhaps due more to a change in the Human Rights Ombudsman from Ramiro de Leon Carpio to his successors. Further, as attention to human rights was increased via the Peace Accords, and as the press became more active in covering human rights abuses, a worsening in the public's perception is not at all unexpected. More striking, however, is the slow but steady increase in reputation in equity concerns (#4) and efficiency (#5). 1997 is the final year for this indicator.																			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system			
INDICATOR IR1.2: Percentage of convictions for serious crimes (felonies) supported by evidence			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of all felony convictions in which corroborating evidence is explicit in the "sentencia" (verdicts) of the judge.</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: Sample survey of verdicts in departments with Justice Centers. Survey to be carried out by DPK Consulting (the CREA/USAID institutional contractor), to be collected annually.</p> <hr/> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This sample survey of "sentencias" (verdicts) correspond to Quetzaltenango's (Xela's) Justice Center. The Code requires that all "sentencias" be supported by evidence. Historically, legal culture has not included the mention of evidence in the "sentencia."</p> <p>This indicator measures performance of police, prosecutors and judges. To obtain a positive result in this indicator, a three step process must occur. First, the police or other investigators have to collect evidence. Second, the prosecutor must introduce the evidence at trial. Third, a judge must weigh the evidence and include that analysis in the "sentencia".</p> <p>If any of these critical steps are missing, the indicator will capture it. Note that "evidence" includes testimonial evidence.</p> <hr/> <p>COMMENTS: Since there is no trial record and observers were not present for trials, the indicator really is an evaluation of the verdicts.</p> <p>It is important to not that the universe of all cases are small and statistically problematic. In Xela for 1996 there were 24 cases and in 1997 there were 35 cases. In Zacapa for 1997 there were 19 cases and in 1997 there were 8 cases .</p> <p>Additionally, it is important to note that there is a negative bias in the indicator, given that performance is measured by examination of the sentencia. If evidence is properly gathered by police, introduced into evidence by the prosecutor, and weighed by the judge, but not recorded in the "sentencia," the indicator will still show a negative result. In this sense, the indicator does not show progress unless all conditions are met. Moreover, there is a bias or lag in the indicator, in that cases from past years may be resolved in a current year.</p> <p>Due to these problems, this indicator should be used in a broader context with other indicators.</p> <p>*The current Justice Activity ends in December 1998: targets for beyond this date are illustrative of what might be proposed under the follow-on activity.³</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)		Xela: 59% Zacapa: 67%
	1997	Xela 65% Zacapa 70%	Xela 80% Zacapa 93%
	1998	Xela Zacapa	
	1999	*	
	2000	*	
	2001 (T)	*	

³New centers will come on line in 1998. New targets will be established as the new justice activity comes on line and baseline studies are completed.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system			
INDICATOR IR1.3: Percentage of university course curricula which meet acceptable quality standards			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of university law courses at USAC that meet objective quality standards. SOURCE: USAC and USAID's institutional contractor implementing the justice activity, based on criteria set forth in the report by Richard Boswell of Hastings College of Law. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Reform of curriculum, based on project contractor's quarterly progress reports. COMMENTS: Currently, university courses are inappropriate for the new criminal procedure code and the new legal reality of Guatemala. The sustainability of the reforms requires that new generations of lawyers be well-versed in the criminal procedure code, and educated in a legal system for the 21st Century. This necessitates a complete re-vamping of USAC's curriculum to insure relevance and respond to the demands in the current legal market, especially in the Courts, Public Defenders Office and Public Ministry. The indicator shows design and implementation of law courses. The current Justice Activity ends in December 1998. Assuming that a follow-on activity continues with USAC, the targets will be adjusted upward.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)		0%
	1997	- 100% criminal procedure courses designed	- 100% criminal procedure courses designed - 50% criminal procedure courses implemented
	1998	- 75% criminal procedure courses implemented- 50% criminal law curriculum designed	
	1999	- 100% criminal procedure courses implemented- 100% criminal law curriculum designed	
	2000	50% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	
	2001 (T)	100% of new criminal law curriculum implemented	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system			
INDICATOR IR1.4: Reduction in the number of violations of political and individual human rights reported in a given year			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of complaints filed with and verified by the OHRO as fitting their description of violations in these two categories. SOURCE: Annual Human Rights Report of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (OHRO). INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The most egregious violations of human rights are individual and political violations. USAID has been tracking these violations since 1995 as a measure of the seriousness of the findings. COMMENTS: Progress in reducing human rights violations has been dramatic, exceeding targets. For 1997, the OHRO reported a 23% drop in the number of the most serious violations of human rights, following an 18% decrease in 1996. The reduction reflects an accelerating trend in the improvement in the human rights and a lessening of the most egregious violations. The OHRO data are generally supported by the findings of Human Rights Watch, MINUGUA, and the Archbishop's Office on Human Rights which have all noted an improvement in the human rights environment. No targets are now presented beyond 1997, as the current activity will be ending on April 30, 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995 (B)		1,123
	1996	1,235	920
	1997 (T)	988	706

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased protection of human rights through a strengthened criminal justice system			
INDICATOR IR1.5: Decrease in the rate of impunity of human rights violators through the establishment and action of a "Unidad de Seguimiento"			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of human rights cases with denuncia (censuring action) followed up by appropriate action (defined as sufficient responsiveness for the Ombudsman to consider that his recommendations have been addressed for the case to be officially classified as closed (acatada). SOURCE: The records of the Unidad de Seguimiento of the OHRO. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Prior to the initiation of the USAID funded support to the OHRO, provided by Landivar University project, only 3% of those individuals whom the Ombudsman had cited for human rights violations were ever notified of the Ombudsman's findings and what steps they were legally required to take to rectify the violation. There was no follow-up on those notified to ensure that they took corrective action to close the case. Now, 100% of all individuals cited with human rights violations since January, 1996 have been formerly "served" with the Ombudsman's censuring action. The Unidad de Seguimiento also continues to investigate to ensure that the human rights violator has responded to the Ombudsman's recommendations. The percentage measures the percentage of cases ruled as closed. COMMENTS: No targets are now presented beyond 1997, as the current activity will be ending on April 30, 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	----	a. 0%
	1997 (T)	a. 10%	a. 16%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making			
INDICATOR IR2.1: Increased constituency participation in political processes through target CSOs			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: An index will rate target CSOs' constituency mobilization and participation in the following areas: CSOs's constituents better informed/more knowledgeable in public policy issues through CSO activities; constituency involvement in CSO decision-making and policy formulation; increased mobilization of CSO constituents.</p> <p>SOURCE: Self-assessment surveys of target CSOs, verified by project staff, reviewed annually. Also, target CSOs will be supported in the development of self-diagnostic tools and surveys in order to assess the knowledge of an involvement of constituents. Focus groups will be used at the beginning and end of projects carried out by target CSOs, as appropriate.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Each of these three areas noted above will be rated on a scale of 1 to 5, for a total possible score of 15 points. The unit of measure for the index will be: no current capacity or experience(0-3); very limited capacity (4-6) ; moderate-level (7-9); good capacity (10-12); excellent capacity(13-15). A scale has been developed that includes an objective set of criteria for ranking CSOs in each of the three areas listed above. This index is disaggregated, according to gender and ethnicity, to determine increases in constituency mobilization and participation.</p> <p>COMMENTS: *Initial baseline data will be collected by September 1998. Target CSOs—those receiving comprehensive support from the Project for advocacy strategies, including sustained institutional strengthening support—will be rated.</p> <p>A key assumption is that CSOs are the channel through which citizens participate; therefore we will gauge effectiveness not by measuring the impact and participation of individual citizens, but rather through measuring the increased effectiveness of CSOs.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	Baseline & targets will be set by 9/98	
	1999	*	
	2000	*	
	2001 (T)	*	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making			
INDICATOR IR2.2: Increased effectiveness of target CSOs in public policy advocacy			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: An index will rate target CSO capacity for effective advocacy in the following two ways:</p> <p>Preparation and design of policy proposals and strategies, including: 1) strategic targeting of issues, 2) ability to understand the issues and the public policy process, 3) ability to formulate proposals, 4) ability to inform and receive feedback from constituents on policy issues.</p> <p>Demonstrated ability to influence public policy, including: 1) advancing proposals (coalition building, lobbying, etc.), 2) follow-up/monitoring implementation of policy changes, 3) engaging the government in dialogue, 4) drawing support from and mobilizing constituents effectively.</p> <p>SOURCE: Self-assessment surveys of target CSOs, verified by project staff, reviewed annually.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Each of the two areas noted above will be measured on a scale of 20 points each, with 1 to 5 points given for each specific criteria, for a total of 40 points: no current capacity or experience (0-8); very limited capacity (9-16); moderate-level (17-24); good capacity (25-32); and excellent capacity (33-40) . A scale has been developed that includes an objective set of criteria for ranking CSOs in each of the eight areas listed above. This index is disaggregated according to programmatic area (women, indigenous, human rights, public security, and judicial reform).</p> <p>COMMENTS: *Initial baseline data will be collected by September 1998. Target CSOs—those receiving comprehensive support from the project for advocacy strategies, including sustained institutional strengthening support—will be rated.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	Baseline & targets will be set by 9/98	
	1999	*	
	2000	*	
	2001 (T)	*	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
INDICATOR IR4.1: Percentage of bills accompanied by a written technical analysis or opinion (committee report)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of new laws presented to the plenary which have been prepared based upon a written, technical analysis or opinion. SOURCE: Registrar of Congress. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: When a legislative initiative is received by the Congress, it is assigned to a Congressional Committee which prepares a technical analysis or opinion (dictamen) on the value and intent of the proposed initiative. COMMENTS: USAID, using the records of the Registrar of the Congress, reviewed all bills introduced into the Congress during the two year period of 1995 and 1996 to determine the percentage of bills which were accompanied by a written technical analysis or opinion. The years of 1995 and 1996 provide a representative sampling prior to the initiation of project activities and generate the 1997 baseline.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		43%
	1998	45%	
	1999	50%	
	2000 (T)	52%	
INDICATOR IR4.2: The percentage of new laws which, as bills, were accompanied by a legislative study			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of new laws which are drafted with the assistance of a legislative study. SOURCE: Registrar of Congress. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Legislative studies (<i>estudios de antecedentes</i>) are a systemic collection of information (normative law, bills, decisions, reports, resolutions, judicial and administrative jurisprudence, comparative law, doctrine, media articles, etc.) providing the Congress with the information necessary for the preparation of high quality laws. COMMENTS: USAID, using the records of the Registrar of the Congress, reviewed all laws which, as bills, were accompanied by a legislative study during the two year period of 1995 and 1996, to determine the percentage which were accompanied by a legislative study. The years of 1995 and 1996 provide a representative sampling prior to the initiation of project activities and generate the 1997 baseline.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		0%
	1998	5%	
	1999	8%	
	2000 (T)	12%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
INDICATOR IR4.3: The percentage of new laws which, as bills, are subject of a congressional public hearing or "issue forum"			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of new laws which are subject of a congressional public hearing or "issue forum". SOURCE: Committee Reports detailing public hearings. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Prior to the establishment of the current USAID legislative modernization project, the Congress had no established mechanism to assist deputies in the organization of public hearings on legislative initiatives. As a result, almost no public hearings on legislative initiatives were held. The current project has established a unit to serve deputies by organizing the logistics of public hearings, from issuing invitations, publicizing the event to the collection of written public comments. Holding of public hearings comment on bills will result in a higher quality law and greater acceptance amongst the populace. COMMENTS: USAID, using the records of the Registrar of the Congress, reviewed all laws which, as bills, were subject to a congressional public hearing or "issue forum" during the period of 1995 and 1996. The years of 1995 and 1996 provide a representative sampling prior to the initiation of project activities and generate the 1997 baseline. For the purposes of this indicator, a public hearing or issue forum is defined as a meeting in which Congressional representatives or committees have publically announced the anticipated hearing and invited popular and/or expert participation in determining the final structure of the law.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		0%
	1998	5%	
	1999	8%	
	2000 (T)	12%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
INDICATOR IR4.4: The percentage of new laws drafted by technical experts recommended by the non-partisan Academic Council of the Unidad Permanente de Apoyo Tecnico Legislativo (UPAT).			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of new laws drafted by technical experts recommended by the non-partisan Academic Council of UPAT. SOURCE: Academic Council Records listing contracting of technical experts and the studies on which they have worked. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The Congress has only 6 part-time employees who possess the technical skills to prepare high-quality bills. Most of the Congressional bills, drafted by political appointees, are low quality, conflict with current laws, and fail to achieve their stated objectives. The USAID legislative modernization project has established a database of over 300 technical and academic experts for short-term consultancies to draft bills under the direction of the soliciting deputy. The Academic Council will select the three most qualified experts for the specific study and present the names to the soliciting deputy. The deputy may then select their choice from the group of three experts. COMMENTS: USAID, using the records of the Registrar of the Congress, reviewed all laws adopted in 1997 which were drafted by technical experts recommended by the non-partisan Academic Council of UPAT. The Year 1997 provides a representative sample of the situation in the Congress prior to the initiation of the Cooperative Agreement with the University of Texas in November, 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		0%
	1998	5%	
	1999	8%	
	2000 (T)	12%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
INDICATOR IR4.5: Preliminary legislative studies prepared by the legislative technical assistance unit			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by the legislative technical assistance unit. SOURCE: Registrar of Congress. These figures may then be cross-referenced with those of the USAID project. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Legislative studies (<i>estudios de antecedentes</i>) are a systemic collection of information (normative law, bills, decisions, reports, resolutions, judicial and administrative jurisprudence, comparative law, doctrine, media articles, etc.) providing the Congress with the information necessary for the preparation of high-quality laws. COMMENTS: Prior to the establishment of the current project, the Congress had no more than 6 part-time employees capable of preparing the research necessary for the drafting laws. As a result, few bills were prepared based upon appropriate research and the greater part of Congressional bills are drafted by political appointees and are of low quality, conflict with current laws and/or fail to achieve their stated objectives. * This measurement will be refined in next year's R4 from a quantitative measure of how many studies have been prepared, to the PERCENTAGE of new laws which, as bills, were accompanied by a legislative study. The refined measurement will more accurately measure the extent and impact of these legislative studies.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	n/a	0
	1997	30	68*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature			
INDICATOR 4.6: Percentage of laws from key Committees presented to the plenary with the professional technical assistance of ASIES			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of laws from key Committees presented to the plenary with the professional technical assistance of ASIES. SOURCE: ASIES technical assistance unit. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: During the negotiation of the ASIES agreement, it was agreed that the technical assistance unit would work with those Committees of particular importance to USAID's strategic interests: Finance, Education, Economy, Health, Legislation and Constitutional Reforms, Environment, and Municipalities. The indicator uses as the denominator all the laws which these key Committees submitted to the plenary during 1997, while the numerator is the percentage of those laws which received technical assistance from ASIES. COMMENTS: The Asociacion de Investigacion y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) has been providing technical assistance to key congressional committees of particular interest to USAID's strategic interests since 1992. After a slow start (project activities were suspended soon after signing the agreement because of the inability or unwillingness of Congress to meet USAID's conditions precedent) ASIES has exceeded the targets presented in last year's R4 by providing technical assistance to key committees in the preparation of legislative initiatives introduced to the plenary of the Congress. Over 37% of the initiatives introduced from these key committees were prepared with the technical assistance of ASIES. The improvement of the measure reflects the increased confidence of the Congress in the ASIES technical assistance unit. Since the ASIES project ended on January 31, 1998, this indicator will no longer be used.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992 (B)	0	
	1993	10	Activity suspended
	1994	15	Activity suspended
	1995	20	28
	1996	30	34
	1997 (T)	35	37

Proposed New SO Level Indicator

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:		MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY		
APPROVED:		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
SO1.3 INDICATOR:		Percentage of registered voters exercising their right to vote		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Guatemala.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: USAID uses voter participation rates for national elections as a proxy measure of the degree to which a culture of democracy in Guatemala is deepening over time. As voters feel that institutions are more responsive to their needs and wishes, there is a greater incentive to participate in the political process. Additionally, as the climate of tolerance improves in Guatemala, this should be reflected in increased rates of public participation in the electoral process.		1995 (B)	-----	46.8%
		1999 (T)	49.0%	
		COMMENTS: Voter participation rates change greatly depending upon the type of election (national, municipal, constitutional referendum, 1st round, 2nd round, etc.). USAID has chosen to use figures from the 1995 national election (for President, Congress and Municipal Posts) as the broadest and most representative figures available. In the 1995 vote, 3.7 million voters were registered, with, 46% choosing to exercise their right to vote. The next national election is currently scheduled for November, 1999.		

C. Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas

SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas	
R E S U L T S	IR1: Incomes of the Rural Poor Increased
	IR2: Nutritional Status of Food Aid Program Participants Improved
	IR3: Access to Intercultural Bilingual Education Expanded

SO Rating: Not Rated

Introduction

During 1997 Guatemala initiated the critically important process of implementing the Peace Accords, which provide the framework for the Poverty Reduction Strategic Objective. This SO responds directly to the second and third goals of the existing Mission Program Plan to support the implementation of the Peace Accords and to support sustainable economic development in Guatemala.

The Poverty Reduction Strategic Objective was first approved in March 1997. The geographic focus, the results packages, performance indicators, baselines and targets are now substantially defined. Full reporting on results against indicators and targets will be possible in the next R4.

1. Performance Analysis

The development hypothesis operating in this SO suggests that greater access to basic education, credit, productive resources, and improved household nutrition will result in higher productivity and increased incomes for the poor.

Performance under the Poverty Reduction SO will ultimately be measured by two SO level indicators: the incidence of chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 5 using a height/age ratio as our measure; and either family income or a household quality of living index. Change in the incidence of malnutrition is widely accepted as a proxy measure for overall income changes. The poverty SO does not specifically include programs which address malnutrition per se. However, improvements in family income of the very poor are almost invariably reflected in improved nutrition. The baseline for three of the five target departments was established in the 1995 Demographic and Health Survey which is carried out every five years. We plan to collect the baseline data for the remaining two departments during 1998. In the interim years, information from partner studies and research, GOG, and other donor surveys, will be used to annually assess the general direction of trends in our

targeted geographic areas. The second SO-level indicator will be developed with assistance from a local university and will track the combined impact of USAID-funded activities in selected areas, with that of other donors and collaborators. During 1998, USAID will work with the university and the National Statistics Institute to identify baseline data sources.

In 1997, the Poverty Reduction SO Team determined the geographic focus of the SO with our partners using criteria such as basic needs, presence or absence of other donors, Guatemalan Government priorities, presence of related/reinforcing USAID activities under other SOs (e.g., Health, Peace), and potential for impact and budget constraints. Income generation (IR1) and nutritional activities (IR2) will be implemented in departments which have well over 50% indigenous populations and which have been historically excluded from government services: Huehuetenango, Quiché, Peten, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal. The bilingual intercultural education program (IR3) will be carried out at high intensity in the Department of Quiché, with some support for the General Directorate for Intercultural Bilingual Education (DIGEBI) at the central Ministry level. Other donors will support bilingual education, using the USAID-developed models, in other departments. This geographic focus is consistent with the programmatic focus of the SO, which is to address the needs of those who have traditionally been most economically marginalized, i.e., women and the indigenous.

The reasons for rural poverty and food insecurity in Guatemala overlap in a complex set of factors and issues that cannot begin to be addressed by one donor alone. USAID decided to combine DA and P.L. 480 Title II resources under this SO to contribute to increased food security in selected geographic areas through a combination of NGO-supported community level activities--technical assistance in agriculture, health education and services, microenterprise development and credit programs, small infrastructure and environmental rehabilitation, and direct food aid--to effect a net increase in total household food consumption and better utilization of food consumed. Improvements in food security in the areas we target will be measured through several SO and IR indicators. The emphasis on community based programming is to assure the creation of local structures and human resources which will remain after the Title II commodities have been phased out.

Intermediate Result 1: Incomes of the Rural Poor Increased

USAID supports a substantial number of income generation activities under the Peace Special Objective as well as this Poverty Reduction SO. The Peace and Poverty Reduction SOs share programmatic goals but may differ in their time frames and methodologies. The long-term activities under this IR focus on improving the capacity of organizations and individuals, particularly the rural poor, indigenous and women, to overcome obstacles to greater income generation. Similar activities are carried out under the Peace SpO in critical ex-conflictive areas, areas of refugee resettlement and areas of potential future conflict.

The customer group for the Poverty Reduction SO is divided into three tiers: those who live in extreme poverty; those who are relatively new entrants to the productive sector and need

financial and technical services to work with commercial credit; and the highest group, which are organizations of small producers and farmers who are ready to compete in established commercial markets. The IR1 results package includes P.L. 480 Title II-supported income generation activities which target the extremely poor and the new or expanded income activities which direct resources primarily to the middle and high groups.

Income generation activities supported by Title II resources are carried out through Cooperating Sponsors (US PVOs) and primarily, but not exclusively, focus on increasing women's economic participation through savings, expanding production of basic grains, and improving home food security. In 1997, for example, 5685 loans were made through women's village banks and agriculture credit supported by Title II resources. These activities target areas that the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) has defined as below subsistence or communities in extreme poverty, areas in which agriculture alone cannot provide sufficient resources for even family consumption. We have coordinated with the Title II cooperating sponsors in the selection of IR1 income activities to ensure linkages are formed between local organizations to provide on-going technical support.

USAID's income generation program has three components: 1) activities to strengthen and expand institutional systems to provide greater access to financial services, credit and training, principally institutional strengthening and business management in rural areas; 2) technical assistance to microenterprises (individuals and groups) to increase their capabilities; and 3) activities at the national level to improve the legal and policy framework for microfinance systems to function in rural areas.

USAID technical assistance has contributed to policy level decisions made within the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy to encourage private sector participation in the provision of fee-for-service technical assistance and to provide rural credit services for on- and off-farm productive activities. For example, restructuring the former government-owned development bank to a mixed-owned Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL) allowed for significant influence on the new bank's efforts to support local financial intermediaries in rural Guatemala. Additionally, technical support was provided by USAID for two federations of women's groups, primarily indigenous women, to purchase shares of BANRURAL. Both federations are members of the Bank's Board of Directors. These organizations will work with USAID-funded NGOs or contractors to guide microenterprise and technical assistance services to rural women's organizations.

USAID's work with small coffee producers has been successful in getting technical and financial assistance to the target groups and the program has been used as a model by BANRURAL, the Guatemalan Government, and other donors for programs with rural financial intermediary organizations. The coffee industry in Guatemala represents over 30% of the GDP and employs close to 40% of the working population. Small coffee producers export approximately 15% of the quality coffee produced and number over 40,000. In order to expand the reach of the coffee program, USAID's agreement with the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) was amended to focus their program on support to small farmer

organizations so that they can provide services to their members. Over the life of the programs with ANACAFE and BANRURAL, at least 57 organizations should be able to provide access to technical assistance and financial services to their communities. Five small farmer coffee organizations are already providing access to loans and technical assistance in their communities.

Although over 40% of the population works in agriculture, expansion of the agricultural frontier is no longer the best option for poor rural populations to improve their economic conditions. The capacity of the natural resource base and availability of land has already been surpassed in many areas. In some rural areas of Guatemala people can improve their incomes through increased agricultural productivity, however, they must begin to shift economic activity from agriculture to off-farm activities in order to rebuild their communities.

There are very few sources of sustainable financial services available to the rural poor, particularly women. A number of organizations provide technical assistance for improved agriculture, microenterprise activities, or skills training in rural poor areas. However, the outreach of these programs is very limited and the majority depend on donations to operate. Access to self-financing services is especially problematic in

remote areas for women and indigenous facing cultural barriers, and for those most affected by the armed conflict, including refugees and displaced persons.

The Chicoj Cooperative is a Q'echi' organization of coffee growers which began operations in 1984 with 180 members and a 45 hectare farm. In 1993, the Cooperative had to apply 35% of its annual income for debt servicing. Looking for a way out, they requested assistance from the Federation of Cooperatives of the Verapaces and ANACAFE under USAID's Small Farmer Coffee Improvement Activity. After receiving technical assistance to improve their coffee production, overall management and accounting systems, Chicoj was ready to set up their own credit operations.

Four years ago, the Cooperative's coffee production averaged 430 lbs/hectare producing an income of \$12,200. This year's production figures are astounding at 2,850 lbs/hectare generating \$73,900 in income, a more than sixfold increase. Moreover, the Cooperative has diversified its activities to include credit, forest management, plantations, and processing of their own coffee. Based on the increase in available income to the Cooperative, the members have improved the health center and the school. The spread affect is also noted in the level of employment created by the expansion of the Cooperatives productive activities.

Through the process of developing the SO Agreement for IR1 activities, both MAGA and BANRURAL adopted changes to increase their effectiveness in providing technical advice and financial services to and through rural organizations to serve marginal communities through small and medium producers and commercial operations. Within MAGA, the heavily subsidized extension service has been nearly eliminated and replaced by a USAID model of fee-for-service private technical assistance developed under the Community Natural Resource Management project. During this same period, BANRURAL expanded its outreach by supporting local intermediaries and opening new branches, increasing the availability of credit and financial services to rural communities.

Intermediate Result 2: Nutritional Status of Food Aid Program Participants Improved

This IR addresses the food security aspects of our development hypothesis which links improved household nutrition to higher productivity and increased incomes for the poor. The scope of this IR is limited to improved nutritional status of participants in USAID's Title II-funded maternal child health activities. This IR primarily aims at improved utilization of food by the poor whereas a number of activities supported by Title II resources under IR 1 contribute to improved availability and access to food.

At the IR level, two indicators have been selected: height/age ratios for participating children under the age of 5 as a direct measure of nutritional status; and utilization of prenatal and postpartum health services by participating mothers as an indirect measure of mother's health status. Monitoring of height/age ratios and tracking use of health services is carried out by the USPVO Cooperating Sponsors who are implementing food aid programs. These partners have baselines established and report annually on a large number of indicators through their Annual Progress Reports to USAID/G-CAP and BHR/FFP.

There are three lower level results that support this IR: improved health and nutrition practices in the home; more active community participation in food aid programs; and, greater utilization of key health services. Nearly all the indicators associated with these lower level results were selected from the list of common indicators recommended by BHR/FFP.

Although the past year has been a period of finalizing the results framework and realigning on-going activities to the new structure, USAID can report on achievements in 1997 for this IR that will pave the way to full reporting against indicators and targets in the next R4.

In 1997 CARE, CRS and SHARE together assisted a total of 216,541 participants in their maternal child health activities. Of the 109,883 children under the age of 5 included here, roughly 10% improved their nutritional status last year by achieving a height/age ratio at least two standard deviations above their grade recorded in 1996. Roughly a third of the pregnant woman who participate in food aid programs use prenatal and postpartum health services. Evidence shows that there was approximately a 20% increase in 1997 in the number of women using these basic services which not only improve the mothers' health but impact positively on the unborn and newborn infants.

Health and nutrition practices were improved in the homes of 126,236 rural poor last year through CARE's health education activities aimed at improving home hygiene and feeding practices. Nearly 2,000 promoters were trained by CARE in coordination with the Ministry of Health on the theme of adequate nutrition for family groups, in addition to 530 village health promoters trained by CRS.

This IR requires 100% partnerships with local organizations and community groups; thus

training in getting organized, administration, and community development was provided to 557 community committees working with three USPVO Cooperating Sponsors. The thrust of this training is to involve community committees in decision-making on priority needs, implementation of projects, and broadening participation to enhance their continuity.

Intermediate Result 3: Access to Bilingual Intercultural Education Expanded

Increasing national attention on the education deficit for school-age children, especially in rural areas, puts the education sector at a historical cross road. Given its standing role as the lead donor for rural bilingual education, USAID is strategically positioned to support the GOG and NGOs in improving the delivery of educational services. The Peace Accords mandate a dramatic increase in educational coverage, better quality and improved relevance, an increase in the education budget, gender equity, and wider community participation. Under the Accords, the Government is also committed to strengthening intercultural bilingual education and increasing coverage to more schools and grade levels and indigenous language areas. The Accords also commit the Government to contract and train more bilingual teachers and administrators and to consolidate and support DIGEBI and NGOs offering intercultural, bilingual, and Mayan education. The signing of the Peace Accords has brought unprecedented commitments of support from the international community. New World Bank and InterAmerican Development Bank loans and other donor assistance support the educational mandates of the Peace Accords, focusing largely on increasing access and improving the quality of basic education, and greater inclusion of the poor, girls and indigenous groups.

During 1997, the final year of USAID's Basic Education Strengthening Project (BEST), concerted efforts were made to consolidate DIGEBI and support intercultural bilingual education. Last year, USAID assumed leadership among donors in generating greater awareness of the challenges related to indigenous and girls' education. We led the development of results-oriented, 5-year strategic plans for DIGEBI and girls' education, products emanating from multi-sectoral and inter-agency participation. USAID financed three conferences on intercultural bilingual education at the institutional, national and international levels. These conferences led to the formation of coalitions and partnerships among government, donors, universities, and NGOs to establish ongoing national dialogue about intercultural bilingual education and resulted in increased recognition of DIGEBI as the rector and coordinator of bilingual education. USAID also produced a series of products designed to better inform Guatemalan decision- and policy-makers and promote public discussion of education issues. These popular products include two videos (on bilingual and girls' education) as well as policy dialogue materials that are used to engage national and local leaders in defining and solving educational problems.

USAID was the first donor to promote bilingual education in Guatemala and now, based on BEST-demonstrated cost-effectiveness of bilingual education and the importance given to indigenous education in the Peace Accords, there are numerous donors working in the sector. BEST methodologies and materials are now being replicated by other donors as well as the

Ministry and NGOs. Representatives of donor agencies, civil society, and the government have created a permanent forum for discussion of bilingual education. The Consultative Committee facilitates discussion of policy development as well as coordinates design and joint implementation of activities. USAID is financing and coordinating the preparation of a proposal to restructure DIGEBI to improve its relevance and effectiveness.

Throughout 1997 and the development of USAID's new education strategy, close collaboration with the Ministry, other donors and NGOs resulted in the decision to focus on-the-ground USAID activities in the Department of El Quiché. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the central offices of DIGEBI to ensure institutionalization of programs and enhance their expansion to other linguistic/geographic areas. El Quiché has a complex linguistic configuration, a marked need for expanded access to basic education and particularly bilingual education, and exceptionally high indices of social exclusion. USAID will be the primary source of donor support in El Quiché; we will work closely with UNICEF's multi-grade bilingual education program (NEUBI) in southern communities of the Department. El Quiché also offers the possibility of convergence of education activities with nutrition and income generation activities under IRs 1 and 2.

2. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

The Poverty Reduction SO Team believes that the fundamentals are now in place to move ahead with full implementation and that the SO could be achieved within the five year period. Some flexibility between unrestricted DA and microenterprise directives, and between monetization and regular distribution of Title II commodities, is required for this to be assured. Also certain factors in the development context, not all within the manageable interest of our Poverty Reduction SO, will influence the level of success we achieve. These include the need for policy reforms in the education sector and those affecting financial markets, the impact of "El Niño" on agricultural production, the rate at which credit and technical assistance models are adopted and progressively replicated by the for-profit private sector, and the degree to which the GOG complies with the commitments made under the Peace Accords.

USAID support of the Ministry of Agriculture's modernization program and the reformation of the extension service will allow the initial activities under IR1 to be fairly advanced by the year 2000 in USAID's priority areas. Additionally, MAGA's role with BANRURAL and the Rural Development Trust Fund will ensure that technical and financial assistance are available in these areas early on in the strategy period. By the year 2000, we expect to have a year and a half of performance under a grant or contract which will lead to new partnerships with a number of NGOs, access to credit and technical assistance extended to target areas, and the beginnings of policy changes effecting microenterprise.

Prospects for early success in IR1, and more so IR2, will be strengthened by the entrance in 1998 of Save the Children Federation using Title II resources for activities to improve food

security in the Quiché area. Also in mid-1998, CRS will be expanding activities associated with these IRs in five areas (Peten, Izabal, Quiché, Alta, and Baja Verapaz) through an amendment to their approved Title II program.

It is anticipated that a Cooperative Agreement will be signed by the end of 1998 to support implementation of IR3 initiatives, and use of Global Bureau's Improving Education Quality 2 and Girls' Education Activity will contribute to steady progress towards achieving our education IR. The indicator, "increased number of schools offering bilingual education programs" is being developed to measure access to bilingual education. By the year 2000, it is anticipated that with USAID and Ministry support (including contracting sufficient bilingual teachers to teach in the bilingual schools) all lower level results will be achieved at the target levels. The four areas of action are: teacher training, materials development, community participation, and program coordination/policy development.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:		POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SO2.1 INDICATOR:		Reduced chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age in selected geographic areas			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of children under the age of five who are malnourished.		YEAR	DEPT.	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Demographic Health Survey (DHS) Areas-proposed to include: Quiché, Huehuetenango, and Alta Verapaz. Collected every five years.		1995 (B)	Quiché Huehue. Alta Verapaz		69.9 69.9 56.2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Chronic childhood malnutrition in children under 5 yrs of age is generally accepted as a sensitive proxy measure of economic status especially among the poor.		1999			
COMMENTS: The 1995 DHS is used as the source for the baseline data. The 2000 DHS will provide the data to measure achievement of the targets for both the national level and above selected areas for which data are available and where the USAID income generation and food aid programs are active. (NB: 1995 baseline data are provided here; in each case the target is set 10% below the baseline figure).		2000 (T)	Quiché Huehue. Alta Verapaz	59.9 59.9 46.2	
* There is a possibility that interim data will be used between the DHS collection years.					

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Incomes of rural poor increased			
INDICATOR IR1.1: Strengthened intermediary and community based organizations			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of community based organizations which are self-sufficient. SOURCE: Implementing units reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Strengthened intermediary and community based organizations are defined as being able to cover their operating expenses. COMMENTS: The program incorporates the Small Farmer Coffee Improvement cooperative agreement within the SOAG for this IR.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		5
	1998	7	
	1999	17	
	2000	32	
	2001 (T)	57	
INDICATOR IR1.2: Number of loans made by intermediary organizations			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of loans transferred to intermediary organizations. SOURCE: Implementing units reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Intermediary organizations are community based organizations that deliver technical assistance and credit services to communities where small farmers and microentrepreneurs develop their activities. Five intermediary organizations are delivering credit services under the Development Assistance funded program. COMMENTS: Through intermediary organizations 25,743 people will receive technical assistance and financial services. * This result includes loans that have been delivered through the Small Farmer Coffee Improvement project and through Title II Food Aid PVO's implementing income generation activities. In the next R4, loans will be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997 (B)		5,685*
	1998	9,743	
	1999	14,743	
	2000	19,743	
	2001 (T)	25,743	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:		POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2:		Improved nutritional status of food aid program participants (children)		
INDICATOR IR2.1:		Reduced chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age in food aid program participants		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of children under the age of five who are malnourished. SOURCE: Food aid cooperating sponsors monitoring and evaluation systems. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Chronic childhood malnutrition in children under 5 yrs of age is generally accepted as a sensitive proxy measure of economic status especially among the poor.	YEAR	PVO's	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	SHARE CARE CRS		41.2 57.9 70.0
	1997	SHARE CARE CRS	37.0 52.1 63.0	
	1998	SHARE CARE CRS	33.3 46.9 56.7	
	1999	SHARE CARE CRS	30.0 42.2 51.0	
	2000 (T)	SHARE CARE CRS	27.0 38.0 45.9	
INDICATOR IR2.2:		Pregnant women completing two or more prenatal visits at the health center/post or with project medical professional		
UNIT OF MEASURE: percentage of pregnant women with two prenatal visits. SOURCE: Food aid cooperating sponsors monitoring and evaluation systems. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of prenatal visits by pregnant women. COMMENTS:	YEAR	PVO's	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	SHARE CARE CRS		27.6 32.0 31.0
	1997	SHARE CARE CRS	33.1 38.4 37.2	
	1998	SHARE CARE CRS	39.7 46.0 44.6	
	1999	SHARE CARE CRS	47.6 55.2 53.5	
	2000 (T)	SHARE CARE CRS	57.1 66.2 64.2	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS					
APPROVED: 3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Access to intercultural bilingual education expanded					
INDICATOR IR3.1: Cumulative increase in enrollment in pre-primary and primary school in El Quiché as percentage of total school age population					
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage in enrollment controlling for population growth.	YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL	
SOURCE: Ministry of Education Management Information System (MIS) records, INE (1994).		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Increase in public and private school enrollment (access) for school age boys and girls (ages 5-14) in El Quiché, controlling for an approximately 2.8% annual increase in population.	1996 (B)			36.5%	44.2%
	1997			*	*
	1998			**	**
	1999	38%	46%		
	2000	40%	47%		
COMMENTS: *Due to chronic delays in data processing by the Ministry of Education, MIS data will always be reported in May of the following year. **USAID classroom- based activity will not start until 1999, due to the time required to obtain a contractor. Targets are illustrative and were based on projections of the 1994 Census and the 1996 MIS database. They will be verified in 1998 by the Global Project "Improving Educational Quality 2 (IEQ2)". New MIS Databases will be developed to analyze changes in enrollment by Department as well as micro-regions.	2001	41%	49%		
	2002 (T)	43%	50%		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:		POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3:		Access to intercultural bilingual education expanded			
INDICATOR IR3.2:		Increase in the percentage of third grade completion in targeted schools of El Quiché			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % increase in the rate of boys' and girls' completion per year over baseline.		YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL
SOURCE: Ministry of Education MIS records.			Girls	Boys	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The changes in third grade completion rates is defined as the percentage of boys and girls completing the third grade in three years.					
COMMENTS: A cohort analysis will be used to examine the percentage increase in third grade completion rates above the 1997 baseline. The 1997 baseline cohort will consist of the percentage of students entering first grade in 1995 and who complete third grade in 1997. The data will be compared to general trends in the Department of Quiché, micro-regions of El Quiché, national DIGEBI schools, and for a control group (TBD). Target schools have not been selected and data for 1997 will not be available until May 1998. Since project activities will begin in 1999, cohort completion will be measured in 2001. The targets are illustrative until the baseline data are available.		1997 (B)			*
		2001	5%	4%	
		2002 (T)	9%	7%	
INDICATOR IR3.3:		Increase in the percentage of children completing primary education in target schools of El Quiché			
UNIT OF MEASURE: % increase in the rate of boys and girls completing primary education per year over baseline.		YEAR	PLANNED		ACTUAL
SOURCE: Ministry of Education MIS records.			Girls	Boys	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The indicator measures the changes of rates of children who graduate from primary school (6th grade).					
COMMENTS: * The targets are illustrative until baseline data are available. Data for 1997 will be available in May 1998, and target schools will be selected in November 1998. The data will be compared to general trends in the Department of Quiché, micro-regions of El Quiché, national DIGEBI schools, and for a control group. Given the lag time for reporting 1999 will be the first reporting year.		1997 (B)			*
		1999	2%	1%	
		2000	4%	3%	
		2001	6%	5%	
		2002 (T)	8%	7%	

D. Better Health for Rural Women and Children

SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children	
R E S U L T S	IR1: More rural families use quality maternal child health (MCH) services
	IR2: MCH programs are better managed
	IR3: Stronger Guatemalan commitment to integrated women's health

SO Rating: Met Expectations

Introduction

The Health Strategic Objective contributes to the Mission Program Plan's third goal: support sustainable development and increase health services in rural areas. The SO is to improve the health status of women and children. Focusing assistance on the regions with the worst health indicators, USAID can achieve two complementary objectives: (a) reducing the enormous gap between the rural, Mayan population and the rest of the country and; (b) improving national level health indicators. As approved in the strategy, USAID will report on SO level indicators at the end of the strategy period using the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) as the principle data source. USAID met or exceeded the targets for the four IR-level indicators of access to services and the policy environment.

1. Performance Analysis

The Peace Accords make a major commitment to rectify the striking inequalities between Mayan communities and the rest of the country. The Accords specifically mandate the need to reduce maternal and infant mortality by 50% by the year 2000. Within the broad framework for social development contained in the Accords, many civil society groups and a few enlightened national leaders are beginning to include reproductive rights as part of the push for broader access to basic services and women's rights.

The Guatemalan Government continues to promote the health sector reform, largely financed through IDB loan funds. Some of the initial (1996-97) accomplishments include: a new health code that introduces fee-for-service in hospitals; a small increase in health expenditures from 0.87% of GDP in 1995 to 1.0% in 1997; limited reorientation of the health budget toward preventive care; NGO subcontracts to expand access to basic services; establishment of new drug procurement/distribution systems; and, preliminary plans to reduce duplication between the Ministry and the Social Security Institute (IGSS). USAID supports two key elements of the reform: expanded access to services; and the development of a "national

health account" for tracking expenditures, especially on preventive care.

USAID is the largest bilateral donor in the health sector, representing a significant source of financial and technical assistance to the Guatemalan Government and local NGOs for both child survival and reproductive health programs. While a few donors are active in selected aspects of reproductive health (such as prenatal care, obstetric complications, and postpartum care), USAID is the only donor that supports Guatemalan family planning programs. USAID and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) are poised to support the Guatemalan Government in the new global initiative in support of "Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)" should the country move toward this integrated approach. As an initial step, USAID is supporting IMCI adaptation in about 50 rural clinics operated by three local NGOs. USAID has developed solid partnerships with the three most important MCH service providers in the country (APROFAM, the Ministry of Health, and the Social Security Institute). Beginning in 1997-1998, we are also supporting local NGOs to expand access to MCH services.

APROFAM provides almost one-third of all MCH services in Guatemala and contributes significantly to the SO. During 1997, APROFAM accomplished its very tough goal of full financial sustainability of its national network of 26 urban clinics. In just three years, this network jumped from 46% to 100% sustainability, an outstanding accomplishment that sets new standards for International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliates in Latin America and brings a dual benefit to the health sector: Guatemala's largest family planning provider now has a financially viable approach for delivery of integrated MCH services in urban areas; and USAID/donor resources can now be more fully dedicated to the rural poor, the population subgroup with the greatest needs.

The Ministry of Health: 1997 was the last full year of implementation of USAID's vertical child survival program initiated in 1985. Last year USAID contributed to the early field validation of the Ministry's new community health model, the *Sistema Integral de Atención en Salud (SIAS)*, a basic package of MCH and other services. Preliminary data for 1997 show that USAID support in four Departments led to an 18% increase in access to basic services, largely through an expanded role for NGOs. With USAID support, local NGOs and the Ministry of Health (MOH) enhanced their technical and administrative capabilities to work in partnership to implement SIAS. During 1997, USAID support for the Ministry's national family planning program remained dormant. In the last quarter of 1997, the Ministry and USAID agreed to reactivate this project for one year (1998), focusing on provider training (quality of care) and client information/education programs. We further agreed to sign a new bilateral agreement in support of integrated services for women and children. In the new agreement, the Ministry committed itself to increase the coverage of both reproductive health and child health services, especially in the highlands region.

The Guatemalan Social Security Institute (IGSS): Despite the difficulties surrounding the public sector program, IGSS has a dynamic and effective program. Between 1992-96, USAID assisted IGSS to integrate family planning within its reproductive health program.

IGSS initiated service delivery in 1993 and has now consolidated a high quality program in two hospitals in Guatemala City, surpassing by over 50% the estimated number of Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) target in the USAID Agreement. Between 1998 and 2000, USAID will assist IGSS to carry out an expansion plan to bring reproductive health services to an additional 11 hospitals and 13 clinics. By 2000, IGSS will provide services in 11 Departments.

Intermediate Result 1: More Rural Families Use Quality MCH Services

During 1997, USAID's partners made concrete improvements in access and quality of MCH services. The first phase of the operations research (OR) program (1993-97) generated a set of proven approaches for delivery of reproductive health information and services in rural, predominantly indigenous areas. Lessons learned are already being institutionalized and/or scaled up by our partners. Examples of new strategies include greater method choice (especially injectables), male involvement, a cost-effective protocol for integrated services, and a new role for rural bilingual school teachers in information dissemination about reproductive health issues.

Through new Cooperative Agreements with The Population Council and Project Concern International, USAID is providing assistance to strengthen the technical and administrative competencies of about twenty local NGOs in integrated MCH services. APROFAM, with support from both The Population Council and Management Sciences for Health (MSH), continues to improve clinical quality of care and re-engineer its rural programs, emphasizing referral systems and community level MCH education and services. MotherCare provides highly effective assistance in four Departments, creating effective two-way communication and interaction between Mayan communities and hospitals and health centers. Last year, MotherCare finished the design, production and dissemination of an educational program, completed the training programs for *comadronas* (Traditional Birth Attendants - TBAs), physicians and nurses in four Departments, and initiated a study of perinatal mortality with Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS).

Annual Indicator (Couple Years of Protection-CYPs): Despite the extremely challenging service delivery environment, USAID exceeded its CYP target by 8%. It should be noted that APROFAM's urban CYPs continued to decline as a result of the sustainability plan. Increased costs of services result in a reduced number of paying clients with greater numbers of the urban poor now seeking other sources of subsidized services. We believe that APROFAM's urban CYPs have now stabilized and will not further decline. APROFAM's rural CYPs increased by 30% over the 1996 number. In 1997, the MOH, IGSS and IPROFASA all showed positive growth compared with 1996 CYPs.

Annual Indicator (Immunization Coverage Rates): The DHS generates the baseline and targets for children aged 12 to 23 months. During last year's R4 review, USAID agreed to report annually on immunization rates for polio, DPT3 and measles, using the Ministry's administrative reporting system. However, it must be emphasized that the Ministry data

present two serious measurement/comparability issues: first, the DHS and the Ministry track different age groups (children 12-23 months and children <12 months, respectively) and second, in 1997, the Ministry changed its denominator from 1994 census projections to registered live births. Hence, the 1995, 1996, and 1997 data are not comparable. USAID will continue to report on this indicator, but will not set annual targets.

Intermediate Result 2: MCH Programs Are Better Managed

In late 1997, the Family Planning Logistics Management Project initiated a series of logistics assessments of APROFAM, the MOH and IGSS. These assessments will be finished during 1998 and training/technical assistance will be tailored to the needs of each institution. We will also establish a family planning logistics system for local NGOs. USAID provided assistance to the MOH to improve its information system, especially in the areas of supplies management, financial planning and family planning services. The LAPROMED facility continued to produce high quality oral rehydration salts (ORS) for the MOH and IGSS and, with assistance from BASICS, is strengthening its marketing and product distribution capabilities to capture new clients. The Population Council carried out an assessment of its local NGO partners and designed a training program to strengthen their administrative capabilities. USAID support continues to help APROFAM improve its management capacity, especially for the rural program.

Annual reporting of IR2 indicators will begin over the next two years as activity implementation commences in 1998-99.

Intermediate Result 3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health

A favorable policy environment is a key step in developing a health system that is responsive to customer needs. The public sector is strongly influenced by organized vocal opponents to reproductive health and family planning. For example, opponents succeeded in forcing the cancellation of an HIV/AIDS condom promotion campaign that was designed by the MOH, and the Minister (under pressure from religious groups) has indefinitely suspended family planning services in selected hospitals and clinics. These same forces undermine efforts to recognize women's reproductive health rights by opposing activities that promote women's participation in the policy process. Some officials responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Peace Accords attempt to marginalize advocates for reproductive health, interpreting commitments under the Accords to exclude reproductive rights. Finally, the implications of reproductive health for population growth and human development are not discussed publically in Guatemala or reflected in national development planning. Until the country generates an official policy, it will remain difficult to enhance access to family planning information and services.

Despite these constraints, 1997 produced some encouraging signs. The Vice President led a

debate within the Social Cabinet on reproductive health and is attempting to build national consensus around the importance of the issue and eventually to draft/pass reproductive health policy. The results of the field research component of this project (“busqueda de consensos en salud reproductiva”/search for consensus on reproductive health) were presented to the donor community in November. This national level study included focus group interviews with a wide array of Mayan, Ladino, urban and rural civil society and religious groups. The results show that the vast majority of Guatemalans support the need for greater access to family planning information and services. They believe their government has a responsibility to provide services.

A few key Congressional deputies are increasingly supportive of including reproductive health and women's rights' on the legislative agenda. USAID is assisting the Center for Legal Action in Human Rights to promote new legislation (the Law on Dignification and Integrated Promotion of Women and the Family) which comprehensively addresses the status of women. The Guatemalan Women's Medical Association selected Human Sexuality as its annual conference theme and is working with USAID/POLICY Project to generate pre-conference, public discussions on the subject. USAID/POLICY is also enhancing the advocacy potential of the newly formed network of women's health organizations. To shape national policies, timely, relevant and current information must be placed at the disposal of policy makers. Through the POLICY Project, USAID is also moving forward to better inform Guatemalan leaders and decision-makers about the importance of reproductive health and population growth. In September 1997, the National Statistics Institute (INE) and the MOH carried out a long postponed seminar to formally recognize the DHS as an official source demographic and health information. The POLICY Project developed a new demographic projection model (SPECTRUM) to help disseminate accurate data and fuel policy dialogue.

* Doña Angélica is the mother of 3 children, aged four, two and nine months. Today she is planning to take her youngest child to the health post for one of the regularly scheduled immunization days. As she makes the long trek to the health post, she laments that she lives so far away, making it difficult for her to attend the weekly health chats. She wants to learn more about birth spacing but hasn't been able to attend any of the sessions. Upon arrival at the health post, Doña Angélica is surprised by the changes.....after her baby received the immunization, the auxiliary nurse offered to chat with Doña Angélica. They talked some about the baby, but then discussed Doña Angélica's own situation. She finally learned more about family planning methods and decided to use pills. She knew her husband would be pleased.

* As part of a 1996-97 operations research program, The Population Council and the Ministry of Health produced a new protocol for integrated reproductive health services. Health outlets that used this protocol showed dramatic increases in the use of prenatal care, postnatal care and well baby care. Use of family planning services increased by 124% compared to 21% in the control group. The Ministry of Health is currently scaling up the use of the protocol.

Indicator/Benchmark: By incorporating **11 organizations into an organized network** called “Women, Pro-Peace”, USAID met the established target. The 11 organizations, as well as 5 government entities, have been trained in advocacy strategies and promotion techniques. The network is now developing a strategic plan of action designed to enhance the effectiveness of civil society organizations, especially in the areas of policy formulation and project

development.

Indicator: Number of Pertinent Articles in Newspapers (Annual Indicator): During 1997, local newspapers published 49 articles on reproductive health, integrated women's health and human sexuality. These articles are an important sign of the increasing national dialogue on reproductive health. An additional 77 articles appeared on related subjects such as women's participation and gender. Given the unanticipated early success in increasing press coverage of women's health, we have revised our targets upward, to an average of about one article per week (50 per year) for the next four years.

Indicator: Policy Environment Score (PES): During 1997, the POLICY Project collected the baseline data for the PES, a composite indicator that measures the degree to which the policy environment for reproductive health supports access to information and services. On a scale of 0 to 100, the baseline was 45.4, and the target for 2001 has been set at 52.4 (about a ten percent increase).

2. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

1998 represents a new opportunity for USAID and the MOH to renew activities in support of integrated maternal-child health services. After a de facto suspension of assistance for family planning lasting almost two years, USAID will re-initiate critically important technical assistance and training in information, counseling, and service delivery. Under the new bilateral Agreement, USAID will continue to strengthen SIAS, especially its MCH components, in selected geographic areas over the strategy period. PAHO is working with the Ministry to improve childhood immunization coverage, especially in rural areas. A new partner, Family Health International, will provide training in contraceptive technology to members of the Guatemalan OB-GYN Society.

In 1998 we will sign new Agreements with MSH and APROFAM to strengthen APROFAM's rural program. We will further promote expanded coverage of service through the local NGO strengthening programs as well as IGSS expansion. MotherCare will continue its highly effective efforts to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality in four Departments. And, the POLICY Project will continue to promote more effective civil society advocacy for women's health and disseminate current and accurate data to key national decision makers.

Given the time required to bring on board a new contractor and continuing low budget execution of our program with the Ministry, we are reprogramming some FY 1998 and FY 1999 funds to NGOs to allow us to meet our established SO targets within the approved time frame. We will extend the new public sector agreement for one year, leaving the LOP budget unchanged. USAID is discussing with the GOG the possibility of a small DHS later this year to generate national level data on key indicators, including infant and neonatal mortality, fertility, contraceptive prevalence, and immunizations. We may also fund a maternal mortality study, based on vital events registry (corrected for under-reporting of maternal deaths). These data will enrich our policy dialogue efforts, contribute to the verification of Peace Accords,

and allow us to report on our SO-level indicators next year.

USAID proposes dropping the “maternal mortality ratio” from the performance monitoring plan for this SO due to measurement difficulties and high costs of data collection. Following consultations with LAC and Global, USAID/G-CAP will elevate “met need for emergency obstetric care (EOC)” to the SO-level. The indicator shows a positive trend from 1996 to 1997. Targets have been set through 1999 (when the MotherCare Project will end). The remaining three SO-level indicators are measured through the next Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2000 (to be reported on in 2001). USAID is also revising its IR2 indicators.

The preliminary set of seven IR2 indicators presented in last year’s R4 is too complicated and costly to track. We now propose to monitor three IR2 indicators (“IR2.1 contraceptive stock-outs”, “IR 2.2 % budget allocated for preventive care”, and “IR3.3 establishment of community maternities”. As part of the design of the performance-based contract for a new institutional contractor (who will come on board in early 1999), USAID/G-CAP will finalize the selection of indicators for this IR. The IR3 indicators have also been modified based on LAC recommendations during last year’s R4 review.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SO3.1 INDICATOR: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Average Number of Births/Woman/Lifetime SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of children that would be born per woman if she were to pass through the childbearing years bearing children according to a current schedule of age-specific fertility rates. COMMENTS: The 1995 DHS showed that the national TFR (5.1) hides a wide range of fertility rates across population subgroups. The TFR for Mayan women was 6.8, compared to 4.3. for Ladina women. Likewise, the urban rate was 3.8, compared to 6.2 in the rural areas. The DHS will be carried out again in 2000 and reported on in the R4 in 2001.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	5.1	5.1
	2000(T)	4.8	
SO3.2 INDICATOR: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Deaths of Children <1 Year Old/1,000 Live Births/Year. SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator is used to measure the overall quality of life of a population as well as the capacity of health services to respond to one of the most vulnerable age groups - children under one year of age. COMMENTS: The 1995 DHS showed that the infant mortality rate for the period 1990 to 1995 was 51. However, in order to have a sufficient sample size to disaggregate the data by subgroups, we must use the ten year period prior to the survey (1985-1995). For the ten year period preceding the survey, the national rate was 57, compared to 63 in rural areas and 45 in urban areas; it was 64 for the indigenous, versus 53 for Ladinos. According to the 1995 DHS over 50% of all infant deaths occur within the first 28 days of life. The 1985-95 neonatal mortality rate is 29, jumping to 38 for children born to women under age 20.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	67	51
	2000(T)	43	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
SO3.3 INDICATOR: Child (Under 5 Year) Mortality Rate (CMR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Deaths of Children <5 Year Old/1,000 Live Births/Year SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator is used to measure the overall quality of life of a population as well as the capacity of health services to respond to a vulnerable age group - children under five years of age. COMMENTS: The 1995 DHS showed that the child mortality rate for the period 1990 to 1995 was 68. However, in order to have a sufficient sample size to disaggregate the data by population subgroup, we must use the ten year period preceding the survey. For this ten year period, the CMR at the national level was 79, compared to 88 in rural areas and 60 in urban areas; it was 94 for the indigenous, versus 69 for ladinos.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		68
	2000(T)	57	
SO3.4 INDICATOR : Met need for essential obstetric care (EOC)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of pregnant women who have obstetric complications and who are treated at a project hospital SOURCE: Hospital MIS/Mother Care Reporting INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The numerator includes the number of women with obstetric complications who are treated at project hospitals. The denominator includes the expected number of pregnant women (5% of all women) from the catchment area who have complications (or 15% of the pregnant women). *Note: targets for this indicator were set during 1997 when the MotherCare reporting system was established. Therefore, the first target has been established for 1998 COMMENTS: This is a new indicator. The information will be collected at the four local hospitals where MotherCare is piloting a maternal health monitoring system. The purpose of this indicator is to gauge the proportion of met need for essential obstetric care (EOC) due to complications. The emphasis is to encourage women with complications to be seen at an appropriate facility. The MotherCare Project ends in 1999, at which point we will set a new target for 2001.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		10.08%
	1997	*	19.14%
	1998	30%	
	1999(T)	35%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:		BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		Increased Use of Quality Services		
INDICATOR IR1.1:		Couple Years of Protection (CYP)		
UNIT OF MEASURE: CYP		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Partners' logistics (management) information systems (APROFAM, Ministry of Health, Social Security Institute and IPROFASA).		1996(B)	482,865	390,300
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free or charge. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, which yields an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method. The CYPs for each method are then summed over all methods to obtain a total CYP figure.		1997	409,815	441,554
		1998	463,631	
		1999	486,812	
		2000	511,152	
		2001(T)	536,709	
COMMENTS: CYP measures the volume of program activity and is used to monitor progress in delivery of services. During 1997, the USAID program exceeded the target, achieving a 13% increase over the 1996 achievement. (Note: the current CYP targets have been revised upward to include a 5% annual increase).				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased Use of Quality Services			
INDICATOR IR 1.2: National Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage <hr/> SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15 to 49 years) who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a particular point in time, reported for women who are either married or in sexual union. <hr/> COMMENTS: In 1995, the CPR for modern methods (pills, IUDs, sterilizations and other methods) was 27.2%. Use of traditional methods was 4.7%. The CPR in urban areas is 48.9%, while in rural areas is 19.8%. Among Mayans the CPR was 9.6% compared to a rate of 43.3% for Ladinas. The unmet demand for family planning methods among Mayan women is 31% versus 24% for Ladinas. USAID/G-CAP, through a Cooperative Agreement with The Population Council, is supporting operations research activities in rural indigenous areas to identify effective and culturally appropriate strategies to increase access to information and services about reproductive health and family planning.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	31%	31%
	2000(T)	35%	

INDICATOR IR 1.3: Complete Vaccination Coverage of Children Aged 12 to 23 months (DPT3, Polio3, BCG and Measles)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage <hr/> SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months who have received all of the following vaccinations: DPT3, Polio3, BCG and measles. <hr/> COMMENTS: Complete vaccination coverage in 1995 in urban areas was 46.3%, versus 35% in rural areas. The rate among Mayans was 38.5% compared to 45.4% among Ladinos.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		42%
	2000(T)	60%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Increased Use of Quality Services			
INDICATOR IR 1.4: Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months Against Measles, Polio and DPT3			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: 1995 Demographic Health Survey (1995 and 2000); Ministry of Health Information System (1996 through 1999)	1995(B) DPT3 Polio3 Measles		59(DHS) 56(DHS) 75(DHS)
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The DHS measures the percentage of children from 12 to 23 months of age who have been immunized for measles, polio and DPT3. The MOH information system reports on the percentage of children under 12 months of age who have been immunized against measles, polio and DPT3. COMMENTS: The DHS generates information on immunization coverage rates every five years. Given the importance of immunizations as a child survival intervention, and at the request of the LAC Bureau, the Mission has agreed to report on immunization rates in the interim years using the Ministry reporting system. This system, while improving, is still considered an unreliable source of information. It should be noted that the Ministry system cannot generate data for the 12-23 month age group; therefore, we are reporting on the <12 month age group. The data reported for 1996 used 1994 census projections to calculate the denominator. The 1997 denominator is based on registered live births, hence the 1995, 1996 and 1997 figures are not comparable. *Given these data quality issues , the Mission is not setting targets for the interim years.	1996 DPT3 Polio3 Measles		69(MOH) No Data 73(MOH)
	1997 DPT3 Polio3 Measles		81(MOH) 80(MOH) 73(MOH)
	1998	*	
	1999	*	
	2000(T) DPT3 Polio3 Measles	80(DHS) 80(DHS) 80(DHS)	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		Increased Use of Quality Services	
INDICATOR IR1.5:		Coverage of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures, for children under 5 years of age, the percentage of diarrheal episodes occurring in the 2 week period preceding the survey that are treated with ORT COMMENTS: Use of ORT among the indigenous in 1995 was 17.4% versus 24% among Ladinos.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		21.5%
	2000(T)	40%	
INDICATOR IR1.6:		Pneumonia Cases Treated at a Health Facility	
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures, for children under age 5, the percent of cases of cough and fever in the 2 week period prior to the survey that are treated at a health facility. COMMENTS: The DHS showed that 29.3% of indigenous children with signs of pneumonia were treated in health facilities, versus 47.9% of Ladino children.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		40.5%
	2000(T)	60%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:		BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		Increased Use of Quality Services		
INDICATOR 1.7:		Percentage of births intervals of at least two years		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percentage of births showing a birth interval of at least two years.		1995(B)		70%
COMMENTS: Birth intervals of at least two years have been shown to contribute to the well being of the mother, the newborn child and older siblings. The DHS showed that 30% of children born to women aged 15 to 19 years, had a birth interval of < 2 years.		2001(T)	75%	
INDICATOR IR1.8:		Children exclusively breastfed		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: 1995 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The DHS is conducted every five years.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percent of infants who are exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months.		1995(B)		32.5%
COMMENTS: According to the DHS, breastfeeding practices in Guatemala need to be improved. In terms of initiation of breastfeeding, 54.6% of newborns nurse within the first hour; 76.% nurse within the first day. The average duration of breastfeeding is 20 months, however, the duration of exclusive breastfeeding is relatively low (about 4 months) due to the early introduction of complementary foods.		2000(T)	40%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Maternal-Child Health Programs are Well Managed			
INDICATOR IR 2.1: Contraceptive Stock-outs in Selected Service Delivery Points (SDPs)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR PLANNED ACTUAL		
SOURCE: Institutional Information Systems (APROFAM, Ministry of Health and Social Security Institute-IGSS)	1998(B) MOH APROFAM IGSS		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the percent of service delivery points (of APROFAM, the Ministry and IGSS) that encounter a stock-out of any USAID-provided family planning method during the past twelve months. This indicator measures the extent to which SDPs have been unable to serve clients with the full range of approved contraceptive methods or services during the past year due to inadequate supplies.	1999 MOH APROFAM IGSS	*	
COMMENTS: *The baseline for this indicator will be established during 1998 with assistance from the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project. The denominator will include SDPs within USAID's targeted geographic areas.	2000 MOH APROFAM IGSS	*	
	2001(T) MOH APROFAM IGSS		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:		BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2:		Maternal-Child Health Programs are Well Managed		
INDICATOR 2.2:		Local maternities established by community members		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of maternities established		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: MOH and MotherCare reporting systems		1995(B)	0	1
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator is a measure of community participation. Under the MotherCare program, we are working with communities to help them set-up and then manage community maternity centers.		1996	2	2
COMMENTS: By the end of the project in 1999, the target is to have at least one local maternity center (maternidad cantonal) in each of the four Departments where MotherCare is working, plus one each in Retalhuleu and Suchitepequez where MotherCare is providing limited technical assistance. *During 1997, MotherCare initiated support for 2 additional maternities which are expected to be established as scheduled during 1998. The last two maternities will be established by the end of the Project.		1997	2	*
		1998	4	
		1999(T)	6	
INDICATOR 2.3:		MOH budget assigned to preventive care		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: MOH reporting (the National Health Account)		1996(B)		11%
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The indicator measures MOH expenditures on preventive health care as a percent of the total Ministry budget.		1997	12%	
COMMENTS: This indicator allows donors and the GOG/MOH to monitor one of the key commitments contained in the Peace Accords: increased health expenditures on preventive care. The Public Health Reform (PHR) Project has provided critically important assistance to the MOH to establish the National Account.		1998	13%	
		1999	14%	
		2000(T)	15%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health			
INDICATOR IR3.1: Number of organizations/associations participating in an organized network that focuses on women's health issues			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of members	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: POLICY Project reporting			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This benchmark measures the growth in civil society participation in promoting resolution of women's health issues.	1996(B)		0
COMMENTS: Having achieved the target, we will not report on this indicator again. Currently eleven organizations are participating in the network. A total of 30 individuals participate in the network.	1997(T)	8-15	11
INDICATOR IR3.2: Cumulative number of campaigns advocating women's participation			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of organized campaigns	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: POLICY Project reporting	1996(B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the number of campaigns carried out by local organizations (with assistance from POLICY) advocating for women's participation (including health). These campaigns are an integral part of USAID's strategy to increase public awareness and advocacy on behalf of women's health.	1997	1	1
	1998		
COMMENTS: The campaign carried out in 1997 focused on human sexuality. The campaign included a series of fora between September and November, 1997, concluding with a national seminar in November, 1997. Among the groups that participated in the campaign are: legislators, students, women's groups, the Ministries of Labor, Health and Education, the National Office on Women (ONAM), and the Social Cabinet.	1999	3	
	2000		
	2001 (T)	5	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN			
APPROVED: 3/13/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health			
INDICATOR IR3.3: Number of pertinent newspaper articles published			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of articles/year <hr/> SOURCE: POLICY Project reporting <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator monitors the dissemination of information about women's participation and women's rights including access to reproductive health information and services. Media coverage of these topics is an important part of building public awareness and broad-based support for women's health. <hr/> COMMENTS: * USAID far exceeded the planned target of 24 articles and revised the planned targets for the period 1998 - 2001 upward to 50 articles per year to achieve sustained high press coverage about reproductive health.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		12
	1997	24	49*
	1998	50	
	1999	50	
	2000	50	
	2001(T)	50	
INDICATOR IR3.4: Policy Environment Score (PES)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Score of 0 to 100 (number) <hr/> SOURCE: POLICY Project Survey data <hr/> INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The PES measures the extent to which the policy environment in a particular country contributes to improving reproductive health indicators. The questionnaire utilized to generate the PES for Guatemala has been adapted to reflect the local policy environment in Guatemala, including the concept "integrated women's health" which includes family planning information and services, maternal health policy development, organizational structure, program resources, legal and regulatory environment, and presence of program evaluation and research components. <hr/> COMMENTS: USAID's two-pronged strategy of building the advocacy capacity of civil society groups (including NGOs and professional associations) and increasing decision makers' access to accurate data has been designed to improve the policy environment over time. * Due to the time required to change the policy environment, the target has been set for 2001	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		45.4
	2001(T)	52.4	

E. Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in Priority Areas

SO 4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in Priority Areas	
R E S U L T S	IR1: People adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound practices *
	IR2: Policies affecting the environment are improved and applied
	IR3: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision-making related to natural resource management *

* Revised IR wording.

SO Rating: Surpassed Expectations

Introduction

Ecological integrity is essential for maintaining a productive natural resource base and is a key ingredient in sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The SO focus in Peten coincides with Guatemalan peace and sustainable development priorities. The Arzu government has continued to recognize this program's importance in assisting the GOG to reconcile demands for land, economic growth, and conservation of the country's rich heritage in biodiversity and tropical forests. Achievements linking this SO and peace include sustainable production in formerly conflictive zones, management plans for resettlement sites, community forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), and land titling. This SO supports the Mission Program Plan objective related to sustainable development and improved natural resource management.

GOG commitment to the environment continued to grow during 1997, exemplified by unprecedented political and financial support, including:

- ◆ Presidential support to coordinate efforts related to Peace Accords, conflict resolution, and conservation in the Peten.
- ◆ The passage of ten important legislative initiatives aimed at improving the environmental policy framework (including ratification of five new parks and protected areas).
- ◆ The establishment of two new endowment funds and a permanent source of income through tourism taxes to support park management and conservation.
- ◆ Increased support for community participation in natural resource management, as evidenced by contracts for forest management concessions on public lands.

1. Performance Analysis

The SO exceeded expectations in 1997, despite ponderous obstacles and a few significant, if isolated, setbacks. The SO's established track record of exceptional performance was maintained. Accomplishments met or greatly surpassed targets for 9 of the 10 established indicators, led by significant advances related to institutional sustainability, local participation, conservation of habitat, and policy.

For SO 4.1 indicator, People adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound, income generating practices, the target was surpassed by 35%. This performance was achieved despite the fact that the target population was expanded in 1996. Customer surveys indicate that achievements were facilitated by an approach that integrated Peace and environmental activities. Assistance provided under the land titling component improved acceptance and credibility in communities. This was followed by extension mechanisms focusing on farmer-to-farmer multiplication and credit assistance.

For SO 4.2 indicator, Natural habitat conserved compared to historic trends, the target was exceeded. While the Guatemalan Park System is fragile and requires additional support, progress during the latter part of 1997 was very encouraging. Recent analyses by NASA-CI-UMaine to detect

changes in land use confirm that the MBR continues to enjoy a degree of conservation as much as 30 times greater than that of the rest of the Peten and areas where conservation activities have been most intensive suffered almost no deforestation. The analysis also confirmed that the best results were obtained where management, delegation, and conservation objectives were combined in long-term

community concessions. As noted in the January compliance

memo from the LAC Regional Environmental Advisor: "the concession contracts with communities are indeed fulfilling stated objectives by contributing directly to the conservation of the MBR." The areas most threatened are along oil and timber access roads in the western half of the MBR. Therefore, and in support of institutional decentralization objectives, park directors, technical staff, and an initial group of about 25 park guards, were assigned to each of the two large National Parks there.

DEFORESTATION RATES IN THE PETEN DURING MAYA BIOSPHERE LOP			
<i>Geographic Area</i>	<i>Forests (has) in 1990</i>	<i>Area/Year Deforested 90-97</i>	<i>Deforestation Rate % per Year</i>
Parks and Multiple Use Zone of MBR	1,516,000	4,750	0.3%
Buffer Zone of MBR	383,000	13,000	3.4%
Rest of Peten	400,000	40,000	10.0%

For SO 4.3 indicator, Area officially protected, performance exceeded the target with approximately 67,000 additional hectares under legal protection including the Cerro Alux watershed, the Ixil-Bisis-Caba Reserve, one municipal and two private parks. Equally important, a key management goal was met by passing legislation to rezone the Lake Atitlan Park.

The SO is implemented through results-based agreements with multiple partner organizations, each with a unique comparative advantage. The agreements call for annual performance assessments and customer surveys. The 1997 surveys found customer perceptions overwhelmingly positive, with many communities outside the present project area soliciting assistance. Land titling activities were perceived as most beneficial because they build confidence and goodwill, fomenting more constructive support by community members of park management objectives, and they allow beneficiaries access to credit and incentives to apply the longer term sustainable land use practices promoted by the program.

Communities surveyed felt that some investments in sustainable land use practices, such as wood lot management and multi-purpose trees, are positive but too long-term for immediate needs. Exceptions to this included ecotourism activities and the use of a broad leaf bean as a nitrogen fixing, weed controlling, green manure, because benefits are seen within one growing season. Client satisfaction with natural forest (timber) management activities appeared to depend upon how communities decided to divide the profits: when proceeds were used for a significant communal investment (bus, truck, tractor) the activity was viewed as very beneficial. Those that decided to simply divide the profits in equal shares among all community members, generally felt that the benefits were small.

Challenges in this immense, isolated region were many, ranging from the difficulties in communications and logistics, to security problems and local uprisings which closed main access roads at least six times in the project area in 1997. The incessant rumor mill, misinformation, and difficulties in maintaining effective teamwork among the myriad partner organizations also posed challenges. The most significant setbacks were an alarming series of well-organized park invasions in the first few months of 1997 which led to several violent incidents, the destruction of park infrastructure, and a sudden and sharp increase in human settlement within National Parks. The government responded constructively with high-level participation in conflict resolution, dialogue focusing on mutual 'respect, assistance to identify land alternatives outside the parks, and the signing of agreements of intent with communities. As a result, no new invasions were reported after May 1997.

The annual performance assessment pointed out that the focus on emergencies and conflict resolution in 1997 limited our ability to address a few areas for improvement identified last year (e.g., accelerated zoning, infrastructure and demarcation; strengthened links between agroforestry extension and park conservation; and increased coordination between land tenure,

park management and economic activities). On the other hand, great strides were made in fomenting closer ties with communities and improving our information base on the populations in the MBR.

The MBR now includes at least 176 self-identified communities and approximately 88,600 people; 79% are Ladinos; 14% are K'ekchi' and 7% are other Mayan. The average family size is six. Our geographic focus area now has a population of approximately 50,000 people, 15,000 more than we had estimated two and a half years earlier. About 1,300 families are in areas officially designated as core park zones; 700 families in the Multiple Use Zones, and the remaining 12,770 families are in the buffer zone.

The program focused special attention last year on the K'ekchi, who were identified as the predominant group of recent immigrants in the area. They work communally to clear large patches of forest in short amounts of time, and are constantly being pushed into new forest areas by external political and economic forces. To stabilize these populations, they were the first target for land titling assistance. To date, 100% of families receiving land titles and nearly 80% of families receiving production credit facilitated by the project, have been Mayan, although they represent only 21% of the total population in the MBR. Emphasis on indigenous participation and the improved access and communications established through the land titling activities led to an increase in the percent of Mayans among those who have adopted improved practices, from 17% in 1996 to 28% this year.

Approximately 15% of all people adopting environmentally sound practices in 1997 were women; a slight reduction since last year. This drop occurred despite specific efforts to increase female participation. Additional female extensionists were hired last year and seven new women's groups were organized. The reduction in the percent of females adopting practices is attributed in part to the increased focus on indigenous participation and the difficulties in developing adequate extension and participation mechanisms for indigenous women in the isolated project area. Language and cultural barriers are enormous; it's nearly impossible to obtain female, indigenous extensionists; and internal social barriers are challenging because of male cultural dominance in these communities. Another factor which may influence the participation of women is the strong focus on results in terms of management and integrity of the natural resource base, where at first it appears that men's behavior has a more direct causal relationship. To enhance more effective participation of women, partners are assessing the division of labor within communities to more fully understand the role of women in decisions that are made about agricultural production and agroforestry.

Intermediate Result 1: People adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound practices

For indicator IR1.1, **sustainable productive enterprises established at the community level**, progress continues to be excellent. The target (6) was met and 14 other small businesses are in various phases of development. Indicator IR1.2, **number of families which adopt more sustainable practices and improve welfare**, links progress toward sustainable adoption of practices with long-term alleviation of poverty. It requires relatively costly survey work to obtain valid and reliable data and was not scheduled for measurement this year. However, it is directly linked to the SO indicator on adoption of practices, where targets were exceeded.

Intermediate Result 2: Policies Affecting the Environment are Improved and Applied

Principal targets were exceeded. The Policy IR was built around a 25-point policy agenda that is periodically reviewed employing participatory mechanisms. IR2.1 indicator is to achieve **positive movement toward over half of the policy-change objectives each year**.

In the opinion of the multi-sectoral (public, private industry, and NGO) Policy Steering Committee, during 1997, there was measurable, positive change related to 23 of the 25 agenda objectives, in contrast to 16 of 25 in 1995, and 9 of 24 in 1994. This reflects the increasing impact and success of the Policy IR.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN WELFARE, SAN ANDRES, PETEN 1993-1996				
	PROJECT PARTICIPANTS		OTHERS (Non-Participants)	
PHYSICAL OBSERVATION	<i>% 1996</i>	<i>%Change Since 1993</i>	<i>% 1996</i>	<i>%Change Since 93</i>
Laminated roof	90.8	+14.1	76.2	-4.3
Cement floors	77.9	+40.6	59.1	+6.7
Latrine	89.7	+52.0	75.1	+27.3
Source: CI/ProPetén Surveys				

The CONAMA Director, who effectively chairs the

Environmental Cabinet under the aegis of the Vice President, has indicated that the USAID program "established an unprecedented model for cooperation among GOG, private sector interests, NGOs and an international donor, which has strengthened the entire environmental sector within the Guatemalan government." One example was the series of meetings with the Ministry of Energy and Mines to discuss proposed oil concessions throughout Guatemala, **before** the Ministry started a bidding process on the concession blocks. This was the first time such prior consultation took place and resulted in removal of several areas from this years bidding process due to environmental concerns.

Activities to clarify public and private land tenure are of high priority on the policy agenda. Significant progress included: the relocation of two communities out of parks where they were provided with titling assistance; cadastral studies within parks; legal work necessary to notate park lands in the property registry; and tenure security for over 100 new families via long-term community forest concession contracts. The indicator IR1.3, **families granted land titles**, fell short of the formal target because of the difficulties families have in making the prerequisite payments and arranging for the transfer ceremonies with GOG officials. However, field work is ahead of schedule, families are making their payments, and the number of completed applications is far above planned levels. Also, over 200 people, the vast majority indigenous, received credit to support more sustainable production, most of them using their land-titling activity documents as collateral.

Intermediate Result 3: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management.

Targets were exceeded and achievements reflect success in building constituencies, developing local allies for the conservation movement and increased political recognition of CONAP's important mission. The National Council of Protected Areas, CONAP, generated more funding than expected from resource management and the central government, independent of donors. For indicator IR3.1, **money from non-USAID sources**, there was an a 33% increase in funding during 1997, and expenditures also exceeded the target, reflecting increased administrative capacity in CONAP. Likewise, CONAP continued to devolve authority to local groups with the objective of increasing the sustainability of natural resource management. The indicator IR 3.2, **agreements signed which increase local participation**, greatly exceeded the target, due to the emergency efforts to consolidate the agricultural frontier in and around parks. These agreements support more sustainable, regulated resource management in some communities and relocation outside of parks for others. The target for indicator IR3.3, **total area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management**, a Peace Accord goal, was also exceeded by nearly 200%.

Progress toward environmental policy-change objectives during the past year include:

- President Arzu took personal interest in SO activities to resolve conflicts over use of the Rio Dulce. A new model for Rio Dulce National Park administration was developed around rezoning, land-use and waterway fee structures, inclusion of waterways within management zones, and improved definition of institutional roles.
- Policies and procedures related to the presentation, review and approval of Environmental Impact Assessments were revised and streamlined with the creation of a "One-Stop Window" in CONAMA. Results: higher levels of confidence and increased application of environmental standards. The number of EIAs processed has nearly doubled.
- The National Environmental Commission, CONAMA, organized and established a new Environmental Management System (SINGA) to promote coordination and collaboration on environmental issues among stakeholders.

2. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

Achievements under the SO will continue to depend upon the GOG's ability to maintain its commitment and support to the environmental sector, including the will and capacity to effectively reduce pressures on the park system from invasions. Targets presented in the Performance Data Tables for 1999-2000 are based on the funding levels in the approved Strategy. The program was able to meet or exceed 1997 targets based upon supplemental Peace Program resources. An assessment will begin this summer to review the Strategy and develop a new framework agreement (SOAG) with the GOG for the environmental sector. The SOAG will be the defining document for program results and targets for the 2000-2006 period, maintaining USAID's position among other donors in terms of its commitment to sustainability and environmental standards.

USAID will continue to emphasize more efficacy in policy making and analysis through: better participation of all legitimate stakeholders **prior** to passing laws and regulations; greater specification in rules; improved policy enforcement and application; ex-post policy appraisal; and revision or discontinuation of obsolete policy. For example, USAID will support more comprehensive community, municipal and private sector participation in park planning, zoning, and management. This will help make the park system more responsive to national needs, more beneficial to communities, and permit rational management and conservation measures within a clear legal framework. Efforts to improve effectiveness at reaching women with appropriate income generating activities, credit and organizational assistance will also be redoubled.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY														
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP														
SO4.1 INDICATOR:		People adopting more sustainable practices														
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of total population in target areas.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL												
SOURCE: Annual inventories by implementors with USAID verification.																
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of total population in target areas that has benefitted from the adoption of more sustainable income generating practices promoted by the programs under the S.O.		1996 (B)		30												
COMMENTS: Original target population was the estimated 25,000 people in the central MBR and buffer zone in 1990. A new target area and target population of 35,000 people were identified for 1996-2000. Under a new SOAG, the target population base may be further expanded to 70,000 in close coordination with the Peace and Poverty Reduction objectives. <u>Due to the fact that target for 1998 was met in 1997, new increased targets for 1998-2000 are proposed for the next R4 as follows:</u> <u>1998 = 55%</u> (up from 48%) <u>1999 = 65%</u> (up from 55%) <u>2000 = 75%</u> (up from 60%) <u>GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION</u> Area: Peten <table><tr><td></td><td><u>FOR 1996</u></td><td><u>FOR 1997</u></td></tr><tr><td>Men:</td><td>81%</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>Women:</td><td>19%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Indigenous:</td><td>17% of total</td><td>28%</td></tr></table>			<u>FOR 1996</u>	<u>FOR 1997</u>	Men:	81%	85%	Women:	19%	15%	Indigenous:	17% of total	28%	1997	35	48
			<u>FOR 1996</u>	<u>FOR 1997</u>												
		Men:	81%	85%												
		Women:	19%	15%												
Indigenous:	17% of total	28%														
1998	55															
1999	65															
2000 (T)	75															

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
SO4.2 INDICATOR:		Area of natural habitat (primarily forest) saved from conversion to other uses (primarily agriculture) in comparison to historic trends (1970 - 1990) and projections (1991-2010)		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares conserved compared to trend data.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Biennial analysis of satellite imagery. Historic trend, projections to year 2010, and 1993 actual data, are derived from GOG-SEGEPLAN reports. Other data are from NASA/CI/UMaine research and Mission analyses.		1992 (B)	0	0
		1993	170,000	340,000
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of hectares of natural habitat that have been saved from conversion to other uses in the Peten.		1995	310,000	500,000
		1997	520,000	600,000
COMMENTS: Since the GOG has been unable to continue producing these reports, the mission is developing a new contract to review and consolidate the forest cover monitoring data. Meanwhile, based on the analysis of satellite imagery of the MBR under a NASA-CI-UMaine program, the Mission is confident that the area reported as actual for 1995 and 1997 are conservative figures. The previous estimate for 1995 has been adjusted, based upon the analysis of more recent data.		1999	670,000	
		2001 (T)	700,000	
SO4.3 INDICATOR: Total area officially protected in Guatemala				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: CONAP and Congress (official GOG legislation).		1990 (B)		287,000
		1996	1,922,000	1,991,680
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Officially declared protected areas in Guatemala, not including buffer zones. Targets for 1998-2000 are new and increased because previously established targets were surpassed.		1997	1,946,000	2,058,680
		1998	2,100,000	
COMMENTS: Since 1990, USAID in coordination with other donors supported the establishment of areas declared protected . Area declared to date without including buffer zones, represents 19% of the total national territory. On-going goals are to consolidate management and make adjustments between core and multiple use zoning.		1999	2,120,000	
		2000 (T)	2,150,000	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		People Adopt more Sustainable Environmentally Sound Practices		
INDICATOR: IR 1.1:		Number of families that adopt more sustainable practices and show physical evidence of improved welfare		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of families.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Biennial Household surveys by CI, Rodale and CARE.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of families in the present target population of the MBR that adopt more sustainable practices and at the same time show physical evidence of improved welfare.		1993 (B)		0
		1996	1,000	1,406
		1999	3,200	
COMMENTS: This indicator was formally approved last year, but simply unifies two previous indicators. It is designed to measure the relationship between adoption and welfare. Under a new SOAG, assuming funding is available, the target will be further expanded in close coordination with the Peace and Poverty Reduction Programs.				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		People Adopt more Sustainable Environmentally Sound Practices		
INDICATOR IR1.2:		Sustainable productive enterprises established at the community level		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of enterprises.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Annual inventories of implementors and USAID verification.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Sustainable productive enterprises are defined as: enterprises managed and owned by local community groups that are organized , trained, and based on more sustainable resource management practices; are officially recognized legal status; and have a business plan and a strategy for long term financial viability.		1996 (B)	0	1
COMMENTS: This IR indicator was presented in the 1997-2001 Strategy and approved in last year's R4. Target assumes that funding levels of the Strategy are met.		1997	6	7
GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION:		1998	12	
Area: Peten				
Year: 1997				
Note: A total of 20 small enterprises are in varying stages of design and development, with 279 participants:		1999	25	
	<u>Ladinos</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Men	117	95	212	
Women	46	21	67	
		2000 (T)	30	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED:	3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:	USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1:		People Adopt more Sustainable Environmentally Sound Practices		
INDICATOR IR1.3:		Families granted land titles		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of land titles.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Official government and implementor records.				
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of formal land contracts transferred from GOG to small holders.		1996 (B)		0
COMMENTS: The targets assumes funding levels of the USAID/Guatemala-CAP Strategy are met. Although the project facilitates a process with legal and technical assistance resulting in complete application files, all direct costs for measurement, registry fees, and the initial land payment (10% minimum) are the full responsibility of the beneficiaries. Therefore, targets are not formally met until payments are made. Families participating in land titling program in Peten (as of 12/1997): total participants = 1,343, of which 883 had files and applications completed and 142 of these, had made their land contract payments and received titles. GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION (titles granted) Men: 92% Women: 8% Indigenous: 100%		1997	200	142
		1998	400	
		1999	500	
		2000 (T)	600	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED:		3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2:		Policy affecting the environment are improved and applied		
INDICATOR IR2.1:		Positive movement toward at least a majority of the 25 policy-change objectives		
UNIT OF MEASURE: "Yes" or "No" based on annual review of progress towards agenda.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
		1993	See attached agenda	
SOURCE: Yearly inventory and assessment by USAID and the multi-sectoral policy steering committee.		1994	Yes	No
		1995	Yes	Yes
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Positive movement toward at least a majority of the 25 policy-change objectives is reflected in the legislative/regulatory framework and people's behavior.		1996	Yes	Yes
		1997	Yes	Yes
		1998	Yes	
		1999	Yes	
COMMENTS: The Policy Agenda was developed in 1993-1994 with multi-sectoral participation. It was monitored by an independent contractor in 1994-1995. The project policy advisor, with the support of the policy steering committee secretariat, has continued to document changes.		2000	Yes	

Lower-Level Result	Behavioral- Policy-change objective	1994	1995	1996	1997
2.1 Increased public and political support for environmentally sound management and conservation of biodiversity.	1. Local authorities (municipalities & communities) incorporate environmental planning & mgmt. 2. Consistent & transparent EIA's developed and applied; EIA mitigations monitored. 3. Delegation of natural resource management authority & responsibility to local community level. 4. Increased size & capacity of constituency for environmental protection & management. 5. Increased budgetary support for environmental protection & mgmt. (CONAMA, CONAP).	No No No No Started	Started Started Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
2.2 Incentives facilitating environmentally sound management and conservation of biodiversity, including credit are applied.	<u>Prioritized issues requiring incentives/disincentives promoting compatible land use:</u> 6. Adequate control and management of petrol/mining/tourism activities. 7. Community and industrial forest-concession systems improved/applied. 8. Road building with special reference to protected areas. 9. Extensive cattle ranching and production on fragile lands. 10. Ecotourism and related services (handicrafts,etc.) 11. Soil improvement (soil fertility management and green manures). 12. Forest management for timber and non-timber products, value-added processing. 13. Cultural traditions favorable to sustainable land use. 14. Traditional slash and burn agriculture on fragile lands. 15. Managed hunting and fishing.	No Yes No Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No No Yes
2.3 Public and private land tenure is clarified (and conflicts are resolved in priority areas.)	16. Colonization and settlement reflect land use planning. 17. Improved natural resource user rights and land tenure security (community concessions, community and small holders land titling, cadastral improvement). 18. Land ownership and rights within core park zones are clarified; public lands are inscribed in registry as park where appropriate.	No No No	No Started Started	No Yes Started	No Yes Yes
2.4 Roles, jurisdiction and authority of public institutions are clarified to support more effective environmental management and conservation of biodiversity.	19. Legislation clarifies public sector authorities and protects SIGAP (Guatemalan Natural System of Protected Areas). 20. Improved environmental legal code, law enforcement and control. 21. Institutional strengthening of GOG and collaborating institutions. 22. Systematic inter-institutional and donor coordination. 23. Support for environmental & park protection through private, more sustainable sources. 24. integrated planning of MBR. 25. Decreased unplanned settlement in MBR & other protected areas.	No No Started Yes -- Yes No	No Yes Yes Yes No Yes No	Started Yes Yes Yes Started Yes No	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
Notes: 1) To be considered as "positive change" under this policy agenda and receive a "yes" for a given period, two criteria should be met: (a) demonstrate forward change in human behavior related to specific objectives; and (b) create an environment conducive to sustaining this change in behavior after project completion; 2) The 1994 and 1995 assessments of change (yes or no) were conducted by an independent, monitoring and evaluation contractor (MSI buy-in under RENARM). The project policy advisor with the support of the policy steering committee secretariat have monitored changes toward agenda objectives in 1996-1997.					

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED:	3/13/97	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:	USAID/Guatemala-CAP	
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3:		More responsive institutions and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management		
INDICATOR IR3.1:		Amount of money from non-USAID sources		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Absolute non-USAID income (US\$) of CONAP, invested in the calendar year.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Yearly assessment of CONAP's budget and expenditures by source.		1990 (B)		79,800
		1991		460,300
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: CONAP receives increased annual support from non-USAID sources.		1992	500,000	638,600
		1993	600,000	721,900
COMMENTS: An institution's ability to attract funds from other sources indicates not only financial sustainability, but also an indirect measure of effectiveness. USAID was CONAP's primary source of support in its initial years of existence (1990-92). Ability to raise funds, especially fee-for-service, is evidence that the institution is valued by clients and donors other than USAID.		1994	700,000	735,500
		1995	800,000	855,000
New increased targets for 1998-2000 have been established, given that former targets were exceeded.		1996	900,000	1,202,138
		1997	1,100,000	1,461,000*
*This is the amount officially reported by CONAP as of March 1998. However, the figure will increase because CONAP has not included several significant accounts for which data was not yet available.		1998	1,600,000	
		1999	1,900,000	
		2000 (T)	2,200,000	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3:		More responsive institutions and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management		
INDICATOR IR3.2:		Contracts and agreements signed which increase local participation in sustainable management		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number of agreements and contracts.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
<hr/>				
SOURCE: Official CONAP contracts and agreements.		1993 (B)		0
<hr/>		1994	1	1
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Contracts and agreements signed between the protected areas authority, CONAP, and communities, municipalities, and other organizations. The contracts and agreements must clearly delegate authorities to increase local participation to foment more sustainable management of natural resources.		1995	2	2
<hr/>		1996	4	7
COMMENTS: During 1997, agreements were signed with the following: nine communities to stabilize their land use within protected areas: four communities for relocation outside the Maya Biosphere Reserve: and two contracts delegating authority to communities for forestry management on public lands. This totals to 15 signed agreements in 1997.		1997	6	22
<hr/>		1998	26	
<hr/>		1999	30	
Due to the fact that pre-established targets for 1997-1999 were exceeded, new targets for 1998-2000 are presented. They will be reviewed and verified in consultation with the expanded SO team.		2000 (T)	34	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:		IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY		
APPROVED: 3/13/97		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3:		More responsive institutions and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management		
INDICATOR IR 3.3:		Total area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management		
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative area in hectares.		YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Official CONAP contracts.		1993 (B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Area within the MBR under concessions and contracts with local community groups that have approved management plans designed to assure sustainable levels of productivity.		1994	7,000 has	7,000 has
		1995	10,000 has	11,000 has
		1996	17,000 has	12,693 has
		1997	30,000 has	87,220 has
		1998	100,000 has *	
		1999	120,000 has *	
		2000 (T)	150,000 has *	
1998 = 100,000 has. (up from 60,000 has.)				
1999 = 120,000 has. (up from 100,000 has.)				
2000 = 150,000 has. (up from 120,000 has.)				

These new targets shall be reviewed and verified with the expanded SO team.

III. Status of Management Contract

USAID/G-CAP responded to all suggestions made in the June 1997 DAEC review (STATE 124989). Furthermore, consistent with the Management Contract, a list of highlights and major accomplishments by SO/SPO is included as an introduction to this R4; a matrix showing linkages between the Summit of the Americas's Action Plan, DAC Goals, USG National Interests and the Mission Program Plan, and the GOG targets is included (see Annex E); and modified Results Frameworks are incorporated into each SO narrative.

In addition, USAID designed new activities under both the Special Peace Objective and the Poverty SO to address the specific literacy issues raised by the DAEC review. USAID prepared a non-paper on investment issues and talking points for the USG delegation to the September 1997 Consultative Group, resulting in timely and accurate presentations. Communication between USAID and ICITAP continues to improve, resulting in improved program impact, as does coordination between USAID and other donors, including the IDB, on justice sector reform issues.

USAID is working to develop a suitable indicator for measuring expanded inclusion of Mayans under the new Guatemalan environment. Through a contract with a local university, we expect to develop an annual living standard index to track the impact of USAID and other donor activities on populations in selected areas. We also expect to utilize UNDP's social exclusion index as a secondary measure thus avoiding the cost of collecting primary data. These data will serve as a useful proxy for tracking social and political inclusion of Mayans and other subgroups. Similarly, the DIMS data offer useful insight on the ongoing democratic transition, including ethnic self-identification and civil society participation.

No major changes in the Management Contract are proposed at this time. Minor changes in the selection and/or wording of the intermediate results are described fully and justified in Part II.

IV. Resource Request

A. Financial Plan

The USG commitment of \$260 million over the four year period 1997-2000 was formally announced and confirmed on several key occasions during 1997, including statements by the USG at two Consultative Group meetings (January and September), and during visits by the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator. The Guatemalans have come to depend on our word, as well as our actions, to leverage other donor resources and aggressively pursue activities laid out in the Peace Accords.

A pipeline analysis of the portfolio reveals only that 1997 was a year of intensive design and planning in order to put in place the mechanisms for delivering the intended results during the life of the Strategy. Expenditures of ESF under the Special Peace Objective will increase dramatically as activities reach full implementation during the coming years.

USAID/G-CAP raises two areas of potential concern at this time. First, projected DA funding (base level) in support of our Democracy SO in FY 1999 and FY 2000 is below our adjusted funding targets. While ESF provides critical support towards meeting our funding needs in the democracy area, we will require \$4.0 million in DA per year to finance civil society and local governance strengthening activities or risk not achieving our objectives in these key areas. Second, due to the time required to design and compete a new performance-based contract for activity implementation in the public sector, some FY 1998 and FY 1999 funds have been reprogrammed to private sector activities. The SOAG with the MOH will be extended for one year (through December 2002) to allow sufficient time to complete the program.

Summary of Program Funding Request

Strategic Objective/ Special Objective	Account	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
SpO: Peace	ESF	25,000	25,000	25,000
SO1: Democracy	DA	2,000	4,000	3,200
SO2: Poverty	DA	4,615	4,700	4,700
	P.L. 480 Title II	11,789	10,505	10,500
SO3: Health	DA	12,088	10,885	10,600
SO4: Environment	DA	4,635	4,300	4,000
SubTotal	ESF	25,000	25,000	25,000
	DA	23,338	23,885	22,500
	P.L. 480 Title II	11,789	10,505	10,500
Total*		60,127	59,390	58,000

*Includes Global Field Support

B. Prioritization of Objectives

In terms of strategic importance, the order and priority of objectives remains the same as laid out in the Strategic Plan approved in March 1997. In terms of performance, the well established SOs of Environment, Democracy, and Health all surpassed or met expected results as did the Special Peace Objective (see Summary Table below.) Now that performance indicator baselines and targets are nearly all established for the new Poverty Reduction SO, we expect to "compete" in performance terms in next year's R4 submission. Preliminary indications are that excellent progress will be recorded against baselines.

Objective Name		Rating
SpO:	Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords	Met
SO 1:	More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy	Met
SO 2:	Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas	Not rated
SO 3:	Better Health for rural Women and Children	Met
SO 4:	Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity	Exceeded
Percent funding through NGOs and PVOs: FY98: 60%; FY99: 36%; FY00: 46%		
Evaluation Findings:		
In SO1, More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy, an external evaluation of the Justice Sector Activity (JSRSP) credited the project for recovering from a rocky beginning. The project is fully on track and exceeding expectations. No corrective actions were indicated.		
In the previous year there were numerous assessments and studies that served the basis for the development of the new strategy. In contrast, this year the Mission has focused on design activities. Performance monitoring and evaluation is advancing through the annual review of customer service plans and feedback provided by clients.		

C. Linkages with Centrally Funded Mechanisms

As in previous years, the major part of USAID/G-CAP's field support needs have been identified in the Global population and child survival areas. Development results accrued from these activities are discussed further in the Health SO narrative. USAID/G-CAP also benefitted from the monitoring and evaluation services of a Global-funded WID Fellow, who

helped develop performance indicators for the Special Peace Objective and offered guidance on gender factors in programs throughout the portfolio.

P.L. 480 Title II resources are all but fully integrated into the Poverty Reduction SO. Management of the Title II program is carried out by an integrated Food for Peace Management Team led by the Food for Peace Officer and the Food Aid Specialist. The Improved Nutrition Results Team under the Poverty Reduction SO provides technical direction, conducts annual program reviews (APRs) of Cooperating Sponsor proposals, and coordinates the integration of food aid funded activities within the Poverty results framework.

ESF resources are essential to the successful achievement of Special Peace Objective targets and support both short and long-term interventions in the areas of human capacity development, productive activities, modernization of the state, and national reconciliation.

Modest buy-ins to Global Field Support IQCs are planned by both the Poverty Reduction and Environment SO programs.

(See Annex A: Global Field Support)

D. Workforce and Operating Expenses

Despite the large increase in program funding for 1997-2000 due to the USG commitment to support implementation of the Guatemalan Peace Accords, OE funded workforce is planned to drop and OE budgets for the same period have only minimal increases planned:

YEAR/ CATEGORY	1996 Actual Data	1997 Actual Data	1998 Planned	1999 Planned (Request)	2000 Planned (Request)
Budget	3,957.9	4,067.0	*4,350.0	4,450.0	4,640.2
USDH	16	** 17	** 17	16	16
USPSCs	1	1	1	1	1
FSNs	99	98	96	94	93

* Actual MOB is \$4,388,000 which includes Miami Latin American Mission Director's Conference cost.

** Includes one IDI.

Because we were asked to prepare FY 2000 request tables with no increase from the FY 1999

level, the tables are completely unrealistic unless major cuts are made in programs. Please recall that USAID/G-CAP serves as three USAID missions in one: the Guatemala Bilateral Sustainable Development program (DA and Title II funded); the Special Peace Objective (ESF funded); and the Central American Regional program (DA funded). These "three" politically important and high performing portfolios are already constrained by OE limitations which have kept us from filling our USDH ceiling allocations (we are able to afford only 16 of 17 approved positions).

USAID/G-CAP carefully reviewed potential internal control vulnerabilities for each technical and support office to ensure that the large influx of ESF Peace funds could be properly managed. In order to manage additional sub-obligation and contracting actions, one additional OE funded FSN is budgeted for the period mid-FY 1998 through FY 1999. Careful management of workloads in the EXO and Controller Offices afford a net decrease in the number of OE funded personnel. Following the graduation of the Mission's sole IDI in FY 1999, no further IDIs are budgeted. While the Mission has a need for the 17th USDH position authorized (in the Office of Health and Education), prospective OE levels make filling this USDH vacancy appear imprudent at this time.

Careful budgeting of all OE line items, especially NXP, travel, training and communications allows USAID/G-CAP to propose a "request" level for 1999 which does not exceed the Bureau "target." For FY 2000 USAID/G-CAP proposes a slight increase of \$190,000 or 4.3% over the FY 1999 target/request level. This level provides adequate but far from excessive support to the personnel implementing the regional and bilateral programs.

If USAID/G-CAP were forced to operate within the "target" level for FY 2000 (\$4,450,000) it would be forced either to eliminate the Central American Regional program, or to eliminate two SOs (and teams) from the Guatemala Bilateral Program. Elimination of the Regional Program would produce a savings of approximately \$210,000 in OE costs. Savings would come primarily from the elimination of two USDH positions, four FSN positions and related travel costs. Elimination of the Regional program would mean a winding down and eventual ending of USAID/G-CAP's interventions in the areas of Central American trade, environment and HIV/AIDs prevention. Another approach is to "zero out" training and NXP, severely limit FSN salary increases, and eliminate a number of FSN positions (OE-funded). These measures would allow USAID/G-CAP to operate within the "target" level for FY 2000 but would diminish the USAID's ability to professionally discharge its responsibilities and eventually create internal control vulnerabilities.

It is important to note that the OE budgets assume that all OE related ICASS costs will be paid by AID/W or funds will be provided to USAID/G-CAP to pay them. USAID/G-CAP thoroughly reviewed the ICASS budgets and actively participates in the ICASS council. Following a complete analysis, a \$39,000 budget for ICASS costs with program funds was

established. The OE budget tables assume an annual 15% increase in ICASS costs. Hopefully, the actual increase will be much less. However, in the spirit of conservative budgeting, the 15% figure is used.

USAID/G-CAP is not budgeting any deposits, other than interest earnings, to the OE trust fund after a final \$250,000 deposit in FY 1998. The OE trust fund is expected to terminate in mid-FY 2000 as shown in the relevant table. Given that local inflation is approximately 10% per annum and earnings on non-equity investments is approximately 10% per annum, USAID/G-CAP budgeted the vast majority of local currency costs with Trust Funds until the Trust Funds are extinguished. Once the Trust Funds are fully disbursed, all operating costs will be funded from OE dollar appropriations.

Finally, USAID/G-CAP has budgeted a small sum for possible Y2K costs in FY 1999. A review of our computer software disclosed sufficient in-house capability to correct Y2K vulnerable software other than that software AID/W is correcting. A review of hardware Y2K vulnerabilities is currently underway.

ANNEXES

- A. Global Field Support Table (U:\PDMPUB\DOCS\R499\FS-GUAT2.WK4)
- B. Program Funding Tables (U:\.PDMPUB\DOCS\R499\PF-GUATE.WK4)
- C. OE Funding, Trust Fund, and Workforce (P:PUBLIC\123DATA\BUDGET98\R4
 \ OE-25520.WK4
 \ CO-25520.WK4
 \ FN-25520.WK4
 \ WF-25520.WK4)
- D. Environmental Compliance (Following page)
- E. Common Objectives Matrix (U:\PDMPUB\DOCS\R499\MATRIX.BIL)

ANNEX A

GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
				FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SpO: Support the Peace Accords	936-3083 DHS/Measures	High	1 year		100				
SpO: Support the Peace Accords	936-5848 Girls Education Project	High	5 Yrs.		250		300		250
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geo. Areas	HNE -1-00-97-00029-00 Improving Educational Quality 2	High	5 years	224		227		236	
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geo. Areas	936-3083 DHS/Measures	High	1 year		100				
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geo. Areas	940-0406 Micoenterprise Innovation MIP	High	5 Yrs.	150		100		50	
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3030 INOPAL	Medium-High	5 years (1997-01)		50				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3038 Family Planning Logistics Management	High	5 years (1997-01)		300		250		250
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3055 Family Planning Management Development	Medium-High	3 years (1997-99)		100				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	2 years (1999-00)				900		900
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3068 Association Voluntary Surgical Contraception	High	2 years (1997-98)		300				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3069 JH Piego	High	2 years (1997-98)		300				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3078 Policy Analysis Planning Action	High	5 years (1997-01)		400		400		400
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3079 FHI	Medium-High	1 year (1998)		162				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3083.01 DHS/Measures	High	3 year (1998-00)		600				1,200
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3083.02 Measures/Evaluation	High	1 year (1998)		100				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3086 Frontiers	Medium-High	3 year (1998-00)		100		150		150
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-3092 Maternal-Neonatal Health	Medium-High	3 year (1998-00)		300		600		600
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5966 Mothercare II	High	5 years (1997-01)		214				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5966 Mothercare III	High	3 years (1998-00)		374				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5992 Quality Assurance	Medium-High	1 year (1998)		234				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women & Children	936-5970 TAACS	High	3 years (1998-00)		250		250		250
SO 4: Improved Nat. Resource Mgmt. & Cons. of Biodiversity	936-5556 Forest Resource Management II	Medium-High	3 year (1998)		20		50		50
GRAND TOTAL.....				374	4,254	327	2,900	286	4,050

USAID FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST BY PROGRAM/COUNTRY

ANNEX B
Page 3 of 303-Sep-98
03:30 PMCountry/Program: GUATEMALA
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #, Title				FY 2000														Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.
Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 99	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 00	Est. Total Cost life of SO				
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																			
DA	Bilateral	855	3,200										3,200	3,400	20,848	3,500	2,001		
	Field Spt	0	0												0				
	Total	855	3,200	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	3,200	3,400	20,848	3,500			
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas																			
DA	Bilateral	4,894	4,700	2,000		2,700								4,854	50,700	3,500	2,001		
	Field Spt	0	0												100				
	Total	4,894	4,700	2,000		2,700	0	0		0	0	0	0	4,854	50,800	3,500			
ESF																			
	Bilateral	400	0												2,000	0	2,001		
	Field Spt	0	0												0	0			
	Total	400	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0			
PL-480																			
	Bilateral	0	10,500			10,500						0		10,500	40,000	10,000	2,001		
	Field Spt	0	0												0				
	Total	0	10,500	0		10,500	0	0		0	0	0	0	10,500	40,000	10,000			
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																			
DA	Bilateral	11,824	6,850				3,575	3,275						13,360	78,183	9,500	2,001		
	Field Spt	1,315	3,750				2,425	1,325						3,175	8,665				
	Total	13,139	10,600	0		0	6,000	4,600			0	0	0	16,535	86,848	9,500			
SO 4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																			
DA	Bilateral	2,613	3,950									3,950		4,110	31,972	3,500	2,000		
	Field Spt	0	50									50		50	0				
	Total	2,613	4,000	0		0	0	0		0	0	4,000	0	4,160	31,972	3,500			
SPO 1: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																			
DA	Bilateral	0	0												5,094	0	2,000		
	Field Spt	0	0												0				
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	5,094	0			
ESF																			
	Bilateral	24,679	24,750	7,000	3,000	7,000						500	7,250	24,500	112,200	12,000	2,000		
	Field Spt	950	250	250		0								300	900				
	Total	25,629	25,000	7,250	3,000	7,000	0	0		0	0	500	7,250	24,800	113,100	12,000			
Total Bilateral		45,265	53,950	9,000	3,000	20,200	3,575	3,275	0	0	0	4,450	10,450	60,724	340,997				
Total Field Support		2,265	4,050	250	0	0	2,425	1,325	0	0	0	50	0	3,525	9,665				
TOTAL PROGRAM		47,530	58,000	9,250	3,000	20,200	6,000	4,600	0	0	0	4,500	10,450	64,249	350,662	42,000			
FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- DA				FY 2000 Request Sector Totals -- ESF								FY 2001 Target Program Level				45,000			
Econ Growth				Econ Growth								FY 2002 Target Program Level				45,000			
[Of which Microenterprise]				[Of which Microenterprise]								FY 2003 Target Program Level				45,000			
HCD				HCD															
PHN				PHN															
Environment				Environment															
[Of which Biodiversity]				[Of which Biodiversity]															
Democracy				Democracy															
Humanitarian				Humanitarian															

USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

03-Sep-98
03:30 PMCountry/Program: Guatemala
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #, Title				FY 1999													Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.
Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 98	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 99	Est. Total Cost life of SO			
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																		
DA	Bilateral	1,336	2,800										2,800	3,281	19,248	3,500	2,001	
	Field Spt	0	0												0			
	Total	1,336	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	3,281	19,248	3,500		
ESF	Bilateral	1,026	0											726	13,411	0	2,001	
	Field Spt	0	0												0			
	Total	1,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	13,411	0		
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas																		
DA	Bilateral	5,115	4,700	2,000		2,700								4,921	50,700	3,500	2,001	
	Field Spt	0	0												100	0		
	Total	5,115	4,700	2,000		2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,921	50,800	3,500		
ESF	Bilateral	1,000	0									0		600	2,000	0	2,001	
	Field Spt	0	0												0			
	Total	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	2,000	0		
PL-480	Bilateral	0	10,505			10,505								10,505	40,000	10,000	2,001	
	Field Spt	0	0												0			
	Total	0	10,505	0		10,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,505	40,000	10,000		
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																		
DA	Bilateral	12,894	8,335				4,075	4,260						9,405	78,183	9,500	2,001	
	Field Spt	1,490	2,550				1,825	725						2,725	8,665			
	Total	14,384	10,885	0		0	5,900	4,985	0	0	0	0	0	12,130	86,848	9,500		
SO 4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																		
DA	Bilateral	2,628	5,450									5,450		5,465	31,972	3,500	2,000	
	Field Spt	0	50									50		50	0			
	Total	2,628	5,500	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,515	31,972	3,500		
SPO 1: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																		
DA	Bilateral	11	0			0							0	11	5,094	0	2,000	
	Field Spt	0	0												0			
	Total	11	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5,094	0		
ESF	Bilateral	17,507	24,700	7,750	2,500	5,950						500	8,000	17,528	112,200	12,000	2,000	
	Field Spt	950	300	300										300	900			
	Total	18,457	25,000	8,050	2,500	5,950	0	0	0	0	0	500	8,000	17,828	113,100	12,000		
Total Bilateral		41,517	56,490	9,750	2,500	19,155	4,075	4,260	0	0	0	5,950	10,800	52,442	352,808			
Total Field Support		2,440	2,900	300	0	0	1,825	725	0	0	0	50	0	3,075	9,665			
TOTAL PROGRAM		43,957	59,390	10,050	2,500	19,155	5,900	4,985	0	0	0	6,000	10,800	55,517	362,473	42,000		

FY 1999 Request Sector Totals -- DA		
Econ Growth		2,700
[Of which Microenterprise]		[0]
HCD		2,000
PHN		10,885
Environment		6,000
[Of which Biodiversity]		[2,400]
Democracy		2,800
Humanitarian		0

FY 1999 Request Sector Totals -- ESF		
Econ Growth		8,450
[Of which Microenterprise]		[1,600]
HCD		8,050
PHN		0
Environment		500
[Of which Biodiversity]		[500]
Democracy		8,000
Humanitarian		0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	45,000
FY 2002 Target Program Level	45,000
FY 2003 Target Program Level	45,000

USAID FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country

03-Sep-98
03:30 PMCountry/Program: GUATEMALA
Scenario: Base Level

S.O. #, Title				FY 1998															Future Cost (POST 2000)	Year of Final Oblig.
Approp. Acct	Bilateral/Field Support	Est. SO Pipeline End of FY 97	Estimated Total	Basic Education	Agric.	Other Growth	Pop	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. Expend. FY 98	Est. Total Cost life of SO					
SO 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy																				
DA	Bilateral Field Spt	1,787	2,000										2,000	2,451	19,248	3,500	2,001			
	Total	1,787	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,451	19,248	3,500				
ESF	Bilateral Field Spt	4,265	0										0	3,239	13,411	0	2,001			
	Total	4,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,239	13,411	0				
SO 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas																				
DA	Bilateral Field Spt	4,496	4,515	2,000		2,515								3,896	50,700	3,500	2,001			
	Total	4,496	4,615	2,000		2,615	0	0		0	0	0	0	3,996	50,800	3,500				
ESF	Bilateral Field Spt	1,400	0									0		400	2,000	0	2,001			
	Total	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	2,000	0				
PL-480	Bilateral Field Spt	0	11,789			11,789								11,789	40,000	10,000	2,001			
	Total	0	11,789	0	0	11,789	0	0		0	0	0	0	11,789	40,000	10,000				
SO 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children																				
DA	Bilateral Field Spt	13,154	11,939				8,010	3,829		100				12,199	78,183	9,500	2,001			
	Total	14,087	15,723	0		0	10,035	5,588		100	0	0	0	15,426	86,848	9,500				
SO 4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity																				
DA	Bilateral Field Spt	2,674	4,615									4,615		4,661	31,972	3,500	2,000			
	Total	2,674	4,635	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,635	0	4,681	32,092	3,500				
SPO 1: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords																				
DA	Bilateral Field Spt	1,257	0											1,246	5,094	0	2,000			
	Total	1,257	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1,246	5,094	0				
ESF	Bilateral Field Spt	16,812	24,650	5,900	1,250	4,750						250	12,500	23,955	112,200	12,000	2,000			
	Total	17,712	25,000	6,250	1,250	4,750	0	0		0	0	250	12,500	24,255	113,100	12,000				
Total Bilateral		45,845	59,508	7,900	1,250	19,054	8,010	3,829	0	100	0	4,865	14,500	63,836	352,808					
Total Field Support		1,833	4,254	350	0	100	2,025	1,759	0	0	0	20	0	3,647	9,785					
TOTAL PROGRAM		47,678	63,762	8,250	1,250	19,154	10,035	5,588	0	100	0	4,885	14,500	67,483	362,593	42,000				

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- DA		
Econ Growth		2,615
[Of which Microenterprise]		[1,250]
HCD		2,000
PHN		15,723
Environment		4,635
[Of which Biodiversity]		[3,600]
Democracy		2,000
Humanitarian		0

FY 1998 Request Sector Totals -- ESF		
Econ Growth		6,000
[Of which Microenterprise]		[1,250]
HCD		6,250
PHN		0
Environment		250
[Of which Biodiversity]		[250]
Democracy		12,500
Humanitarian		0

FY 2001 Target Program Level	45,000
FY 2002 Target Program Level	45,000
FY 2003 Target Program Level	45,000

* SO3 includes FY 97 Carryover POP funds for a total of \$3,635,000.

ANNEX C

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP Org. No: 25520 OC					Overseas Mission Budgets														
					FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
					Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	164.0	49.2	213.2	190.7	0	190.7	190.7	0	190.7	213.0	0.0	213.0	213.0	0.0	213.0			
	Subtotal OC 11.1	164.0	49.2	213.2	190.7	0.0	190.7	190.7	0.0	190.7	213.0	0.0	213.0	213.0	0.0	213.0			
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
11.5	FNDH	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8			
	Subtotal OC 11.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8			
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
11.8	USPSC Salaries	36.7	0.0	36.7	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	27.5	0.0	27.5	27.5	0.0	27.5			
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0.0	1,153.1	1,153.1	0.0	1,243.8	1,243.8	0.0	1,243.8	1,243.8	750.0	545.9	1,295.9	750.0	606.3	1,356.3			
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Subtotal OC 11.8	36.7	1,153.1	1,189.8	25.0	1,243.8	1,268.8	25.0	1,243.8	1,268.8	777.5	545.9	1,323.4	777.5	606.3	1,383.8			
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
12.1	Educational Allowances	214.4	0.0	214.4	218.8	0.0	218.8	218.8	0.0	218.8	157.1	0.0	157.1	192.1	0.0	192.1			
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
12.1	Quarters Allowances	349.7	0.0	349.7	337.2	0.0	337.2	337.2	0.0	337.2	306.6	0.0	306.6	352.2	0.0	352.2			
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	54.4	0.0	54.4	51.5	0.0	51.5	51.5	0.0	51.5	16.3	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.3			
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH	3.1	0.0	3.1	10.9	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.0	10.9	12.7	0.0	12.7	12.7	0.0	12.7			
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	77.7	0.0	77.7	81.8	0.0	81.8	81.8	0.0	81.8	82.2	0.0	82.2	82.2	0.0	82.2			
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSCs	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	62.8	62.8	0.0	62.8	62.8	0.0	70.1	70.1	0.0	85.7	85.7			
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0.0	620.4	620.4	0.0	680.9	680.9	0.0	680.9	680.9	0.0	714.6	714.6	0.0	745.5	745.5			
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Subtotal OC 12.1	699.3	621.2	1,320.5	700.2	743.7	1,443.9	700.2	743.7	1,443.9	574.9	784.7	1,359.6	655.5	831.2	1,486.7			
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
13	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line					
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

Operating Expenses

ANNEX C

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Training Travel	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
21	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Post Assignment Travel - to field	7.7	0.0	7.7	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
21	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Home Leave Travel	12.5	0.0	12.5	18.3	0.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	18.3	9.9	0.0	9.9	16.4	0.0	16.4
21	R & R Travel	17.3	0.0	17.3	13.7	0.0	13.7	13.7	0.0	13.7	17.3	0.0	17.3	17.3	0.0	17.3
21	Education Travel	10.6	0.0	10.6	8.7	0.0	8.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5
21	Evacuation Travel	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0
21	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	13.0	0.0	13.0	9.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.6	8.2	0.0	8.2	9.6	0.0	9.6
21	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	39.2	19.0	58.2	40.4	19.0	59.4	40.4	19.0	59.4	27.5	19.0	46.5	40.4	19.0	59.4
21	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	32.3	0.0	32.3	52.7	0.0	52.7	52.7	0.0	52.7	30.4	0.0	30.4	33.5	0.0	33.5
21	Assessment Travel	14.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	19.2	0.0	19.2
21	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Other Operational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	179.5	19.0	198.5	184.2	19.0	203.2	184.2	19.0	203.2	148.3	19.0	167.3	174.7	19.0	193.7
22	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22	Post assignment freight	89.6	0.0	89.6	95.5	0.0	95.5	95.5	0.0	95.5	19.7	0.0	19.7	19.7	0.0	19.7
22	Home Leave Freight	48.1	0.0	48.1	104.8	0.0	104.8	104.8	0.0	104.8	26.3	0.0	26.3	30.7	0.0	30.7
22	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip	7.0	4.9	11.9	7.0	4.8	11.8	7.0	4.8	11.8	7.0	4.8	11.8	7.0	4.8	11.8
22	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	2.0	0.0	2.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	151.7	4.9	156.6	207.3	4.8	212.1	207.3	4.8	212.1	60.1	4.8	64.9	59.4	4.8	64.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	308.6	12.0	320.6	347.2	0.0	347.2	347.2	0.0	347.2	372.1	0.0	372.1	372.1	0.0	372.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0	52.5	52.5	0.0	56.8	56.8	0.0	56.8	56.8	62.8	0.0	62.8	62.8	0.0	62.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	31.2	0.0	31.2	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	339.8	64.5	404.3	372.2	56.8	429.0	372.2	56.8	429.0	464.9	0.0	464.9	464.9	0.0	464.9
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charge	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0.0	174.1	174.1	0.0	185.4	185.4	0.0	185.4	185.4	70.8	146.3	217.1	174.5	39.4	213.9
23.3	Residential Utilities	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	4.0	89.9	93.9	4.4	95.8	100.2	4.4	95.8	100.2	110.1	0.0	110.1	110.1	0.0	110.1
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6

Operating Expenses

ANNEX C

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.3	Courier Services	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8	11.7	0.0	11.7	11.7	0.0	11.7
	Subtotal OC 23.3	5.3	276.1	281.4	8.3	292.0	300.3	8.3	292.0	300.3	196.7	146.3	343.0	300.4	39.4	339.8
24	Printing and Reproduction	10.1	6.0	16.1	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5
	Subtotal OC 24.0	10.1	6.0	16.1	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5	14.0	1.5	15.5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	0.0	47.0	47.0	54.6	0.0	54.6	54.6	0.0	54.6	59.1	0.0	59.1	59.1	0.0	59.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0.0	28.7	28.7	34.9	0.0	34.9	34.9	0.0	34.9	28.2	0.0	28.2	28.2	0.0	28.2
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	41.1	94.8	135.9	3.2	58.9	62.1	3.2	58.9	62.1	80.5	0.4	80.9	80.6	0.4	81.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	36.9	12.4	49.3	12.7	0.0	12.7	12.7	0.0	12.7	13.1	0.0	13.1	13.1	0.0	13.1
25.2	ADP related contracts	9.6	0.0	9.6	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.6	0.0	11.6	11.6	0.0	11.6
	Subtotal OC 25.2	88.6	184.1	272.7	117.4	60.2	177.6	117.4	60.2	177.6	195.0	0.4	195.4	195.1	0.4	195.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	132.3	0.0	132.3	152.1	0.0	152.1	152.1	0.0	152.1	174.9	0.0	174.9	174.9	0.0	174.9
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	132.3	0.0	132.3	152.1	0.0	152.1	152.1	0.0	152.1	174.9	0.0	174.9	174.9	0.0	174.9
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.0	34.0	34.0	0.0	32.1	32.1	0.0	32.1	32.1	29.6	0.0	29.6	29.6	0.0	29.6
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	36.9	36.9	1.0	32.1	33.1	1.0	32.1	33.1	30.9	0.0	30.9	30.9	0.0	30.9
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance contracts	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.9	7.7	8.6	0.9	7.7	8.6	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5
25.7	Storage Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	6.0	31.0	37.0	20.0	24.0	44.0	20.0	24.0	44.0	42.0	10.9	52.9	42.0	10.9	52.9
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6

ANNEX C

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP				Overseas Mission Budgets												
Org. No: 25520		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	26.5	4.1	30.6	14.5	4.0	18.5	14.5	4.0	18.5	2.9	0.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	3.8
	Subtotal OC 25.7	32.5	52.6	85.1	35.4	42.0	77.4	35.4	42.0	77.4	54.4	17.4	71.8	54.4	17.4	71.8
25.8	Substance and support of persons (by contract or otherwise)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Supplies and materials	42.6	26.3	68.9	78.2	4.1	82.3	78.2	4.1	82.3	106.0	0.0	106.0	106.0	0.0	106.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	42.6	26.3	68.9	78.2	4.1	82.3	78.2	4.1	82.3	106.0	0.0	106.0	106.0	0.0	106.0
31	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	17.7	0.0	17.7	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
31	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	12.2	0.0	12.2	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.1
31	Purchase of Vehicles	48.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0
31	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	ADP Hardware purchases	54.0	0.0	54.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	39.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	39.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	134.9	0.0	134.9	11.6	0.0	11.6	11.6	0.0	11.6	69.6	0.0	69.6	69.6	0.0	69.6
32	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of new buildings)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		2,020.3	2,500.0	4,520.3	2,102.1	2,500.0	4,602.1	2,102.1	2,500.0	4,602.1	3,085.0	1,520.0	4,605.0	3,295.1	1,520.0	4,815.1
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases		257.4			441.7			441.7			1,588.6			1,692.4		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations		6.1	6.1		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3	

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Guatemala-CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	101.2	0.0	101.2	65.1		65.1	65.1		65.1	81.3		81.3	81.3	0.0	81.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	101.2	0.0	101.2	65.1	0.0	65.1	65.1	0.0	65.1	81.3	0.0	81.3	81.3	0.0	81.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH		0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	22.7		22.7	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	27.5		27.5	27.5		27.5
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		312.3	312.3		285.9	285.9		285.9	285.9		291.4	291.4		302.4	302.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	22.7	312.3	335.0	25.0	285.9	310.9	25.0	285.9	310.9	27.5	291.4	318.9	27.5	302.4	329.9
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	13.2		13.2	23.6		23.6	23.6		23.6	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	22.6		22.6	20.8		20.8	20.8		20.8	24.4		24.4	24.4		24.4
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0	10.3		10.3	10.3		10.3			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	10.3		10.3	10.3		10.3
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	38.7		38.7	33.2		33.2	33.2		33.2	34.1		34.1	34.1		34.1
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC		0.0	0.0		25.6	25.6		25.6	25.6		30.2	30.2		31.6	31.6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		148.7	148.7		136.2	136.2		136.2	136.2		137.5	137.5		143.9	143.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	74.5	148.7	223.2	95.4	161.8	257.2	95.4	161.8	257.2	82.8	167.7	250.5	82.8	175.5	258.3
13	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Guatemala-CAP		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 25520		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Training Travel	4.4		4.4	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
21	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8			0.0			0.0
21	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Home Leave Travel			0.0	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2			0.0			0.0
21	R & R Travel	2.5		2.5	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
21	Education Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0			0.0			0.0
21	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2.7		2.7	11.9		11.9	11.9		11.9	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
21	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	4.1		4.1	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	35.3	0.0	35.3	35.3	0.0	35.3	13.6	0.0	13.6	13.6	0.0	13.6
22	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22	Post assignment freight			0.0	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1			0.0			0.0
22	Home Leave Freight			0.0	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1			0.0			0.0
22	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5
22	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.4		0.4			0.0			0.0	0.4		0.4	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0	1.9	1.1	3.0	39.7	1.0	40.7	39.7	1.0	40.7	1.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	1.0	2.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	34.3	1.3	35.6	38.6		38.6	38.6		38.6	41.3		41.3	41.3		41.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		11.6	11.6		12.1	12.1		12.1	12.1	13.3		13.3	13.3		13.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	34.3	12.9	47.2	38.6	12.1	50.7	38.6	12.1	50.7	54.6	0.0	54.6	54.6	0.0	54.6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		19.3	19.3		20.6	20.6		20.6	20.6	7.9	16.3	24.2	19.4	4.4	23.8
23.3	Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	0.9	19.9	20.8	0.9	20.3	21.2	0.9	20.3	21.2	23.4		23.4	23.4		23.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Guatemala-CAP Org. No: 25520 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets																
		FY 1998			FY 1999 Target			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request				
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
23.3	Courier Services		2.2	2.2		2.3	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3	1.2	41.4	42.6	1.2	43.2	44.4	1.2	43.2	44.4	34.1	16.3	50.4	45.6	4.4	50.0		
24	Printing and Reproduction	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.3		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.2	Office Security Guards		5.2	5.2	6.1		6.1	6.1		6.1	6.6		6.6	6.6		6.6		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		1.7	1.7	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	9.1	21.0	30.1	0.7	12.5	13.2	0.7	12.5	13.2	17.1	0.1	17.2	17.1	0.1	17.2		
25.2	Staff training contracts	8.2	2.7	10.9	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8		
25.2	ADP related contracts	2.1		2.1	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	19.4	30.9	50.3	13.9	12.8	26.7	13.9	12.8	26.7	31.0	0.1	31.1	31.0	0.1	31.1		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	29.3		29.3	32.3		32.3	32.3		32.3	37.2		37.2	37.2		37.2		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	29.3	0.0	29.3	32.3	0.0	32.3	32.3	0.0	32.3	37.2	0.0	37.2	37.2	0.0	37.2		
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.4	Office building Maintenance		3.8	3.8		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3		
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs		1.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.2	1.7	1.9	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0		
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.3	6.9	8.2	4.2	5.1	9.3	4.2	5.1	9.3	8.9	2.3	11.2	8.9	2.3	11.2		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		2.1	2.1		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		

Cost of Controller Operations

[illegible]

TRUST FUNDS & FSN SEPARATION FUND

Orgno: 25520
Org. Title: USAID/Guatemala-CAP

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account

Action	FY 98			FY 99			FY 00		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	3.9	17.2	21.1	73.7	18.3	92.0	98.4	20.1	118.5
Withdrawals	2.8	10.0	12.8	4.5		4.5			0.0

Unfunded Liability (if any)
at the end of each FY.

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year	5,569.0	3,769.6	1,520.0
Obligations	2,500.0	2,500.0	1,520.0
Deposits	700.6	250.4	
Balance End of Year	3,769.6	1,520.0	0.0

Exchange Rate(s) Used

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$000s)

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Balance Start of Year		0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Workforce

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 1998 On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	0	7.5	3	1	1	1	1	2.5	9.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	3	0.5	0	1	1.5	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	3.5	2	2	0	0	8.5	9
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	0.5	0	16.5	1	17	43	3	0	6.5	70.5	87
Program	2	3	4.5	4	6.5	6	4	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Total Staff Levels	12.5	6.5	8	7.5	11	10.5	5.5	2	63.5	5	22.5	46	6	1	9	89.5	153
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 1999 Target On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	2	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	1	17	43	3	0	5	69	86
Program	2	3	4.5	4	6.5	6	5	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Staff Levels	11.5	6	8	6.5	11	10.5	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	150
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 1999 Request On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	2	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	1	17	43	3	0	5	69	86
Program	3	3	4.5	4	6.5	6	4	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Staff Levels	12.5	6	8	6.5	11	10.5	6.5	2	63	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	150
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 2000 Target On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1.5	0.5	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	14
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	2	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	1	15	41	2	0	5	64	81
Program	3	3	4.5	4	6.5	6	4	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Staff Levels	11.5	6	8.5	6.5	12	10.5	5	2	62	4	20	44	5	1	7	81	143
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 2000 Request On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/ OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	2	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire: OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	1	17	43	2	0	5	68	85
Program	2.5	2	5	3	7	6.5	5	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Staff Levels	12	5	8.5	5.5	11.5	11	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	149
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Org.USAID/G-CAP FY 2001 On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glb.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
Other U.S. Citizens: 1/																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program	2	0	0.5	1	1.5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Non-Direct Hire:																	
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	1	17	43	2	0	5	68	85
Program	2.5	2	5	3	7	6.5	5	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total Staff Levels	12	5	8.5	5.5	11.5	11	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	149
TAACS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excluding TAACS and Fellows

Workforce

Summary On-Board Estimate	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Bilateral	Regional	Regional	Regional	Total SO/SpO Staff	Management Staff						Total Mgmt.	Grand Total Staff
	SO1 Democr.	SO2 Poverty	SO3 Health	SO4 Nat. Res.	SPO PEACE	SO1 Glob.Mark	SO2 RegEnv	SPO HIV		Org. Mgmt.	Con- troller	AMS/ EXO	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
FY 1998:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	0	7.5	3	1	1	1	1	2.5	9.5	17
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	2	2	2.5	0.5	0	17	2	21.5	45	5	0	6.5	80	97
Total OE Funded Staff	7.5	3	3.5	2.5	3	3.5	1.5	0	24.5	5	22.5	46	6	1	9	89.5	114
Program Funded	5	3.5	4.5	5	8	7	4	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 1998	12.5	6.5	8	7.5	11	10.5	5.5	2	63.5	5	22.5	46	6	1	9	89.5	153
FY 1999 Target:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	2	21	45	5	0	5	78	95
Total OE Funded Staff	7.5	3	3	1.5	3	3.5	2.5	0	24	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	111
Program Funded	4	3	5	5	8	7	5	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 1999 Target	11.5	6	8	6.5	11	10.5	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	150
FY 1999 Request:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	2	21	45	5	0	5	78	95
Total OE Funded Staff	7.5	3	3	1.5	3	3.5	2.5	0	24	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	111
Program Funded	5	3	5	5	8	7	4	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 1999 Request	12.5	6	8	6.5	11	10.5	6.5	2	63	5	22	46	6	1	7	87	150
FY 2000 Target:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1.5	0.5	0	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	14
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	2	19	43	4	0	5	73	90
Total OE Funded Staff	6.5	3	3.5	1.5	4	3.5	1	0	23	4	20	44	5	1	7	81	104
Program Funded	5	3	5	5	8	7	4	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 2000 Target	11.5	6	8.5	6.5	12	10.5	5	2	62	4	20	44	5	1	7	81	143
FY 2000 Request:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	2	21	45	4	0	5	77	94
Total OE Funded Staff	7.5	3	3	1.5	3	3.5	2.5	0	24	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	110
Program Funded	4.5	2	5.5	4	8.5	7.5	5	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 2000 Request	12	5	8.5	5.5	11.5	11	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	149
FY 2001 Estimate:																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	1.5	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	16
OE Internationally Recruited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OE Locally Recruited	5.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	2.5	1	0	17	2	21	45	4	0	5	77	94
Total OE Funded Staff	7.5	3	3	1.5	3	3.5	2.5	0	24	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	110
Program Funded	4.5	2	5.5	4	8.5	7.5	5	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total FY 2001 Target	12	5	8.5	5.5	11.5	11	7.5	2	63	5	22	46	5	1	7	86	149

Workforce

MISSION :

USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 98	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 99	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001
01SMG	3	3	3	3
02 Program Off.	1	1	1	1
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	1	1	1	1
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture.	2	2	2	2
11Economics	1	1	1	1
12 GDO	1	1	1	1
12 Democracy	1	1	1	1
14 Rural Dev.	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	0	0	0	0
21 Private Ent.	0	0	0	0
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environ	1	1	1	1
50 Health/Pop.	1	1	1	1
60 Education	0	0	0	0
75 Physical Sci.	0	0	0	0
85 Legal	1	1	1	1
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt	1	1	1	1
94 PDO	1	1	1	1
95 IDI	1	0	0	0
Other*				
TOTAL	17	16	16	16

Workforce

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

Annex D: Environmental Compliance (22 CFR 216)

USAID/G-CAP has begun a system of tracking environmental documents and pending environmental actions, by filing all documents in one location, and summarizing the status of each activity in an environmental review chart. The actions foreseen as requirements under 22 CFR 216 for FY 1998 are summarized briefly below.

Special Objective: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords: Pending Rapid Ecological Appraisals for the Communities in Transition Project should be completed within this fiscal year. The PEA (Programmatic Environmental Assessment) for the project must be updated to include activities in the Department of Alta Verapaz. The Regional Environmental Advisor is awaiting information on activities, both current and proposed, in the area before updating the PEA. The Support for Implementation of the Peace Accords SOAG requires frequent amendments to the original IEE, since many of the activities were not clearly defined at the time of the signing of the SOAG. Among these are the Electricity Activity which received a Positive Determination; and activities supported by the ESF cash transfer and resulting local currency involving basic infrastructure and the Land Fund. A conditions precedent in the SOAG stipulated that governmental environmental guidelines must first be approved by USAID before activities in these areas can take place. The government guidelines are under review by the Mission.

Strategic Objective 1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy. An IEE will be written for the new activity on Increasing Citizen Participation in Strengthening Local Governance. One component involves a revolving pre-investment fund to finance local development planning where environmental guidelines would be appropriate.

Strategic Objective 2: Poverty Reduced in Selected Geographic Areas. The Poverty/Income Generation activity received a positive determination for some of its components. A review of the application of existing EAs by the Regional Environmental Advisor is pending on small farmer coffee cultivation and pesticide use.

Strategic Objective 3: Better Health for Rural Women and Children. N/A.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity. Environmental monitoring of timber harvesting in community forests in the Petén will continue this year under the Maya Biosphere activity. The IEE may be amended due to the construction of guard stations within protected areas, likely calling for an EA on the activities. A new environmental SO is being drafted. When a draft of the SOAG is available, the Mission will write an IEE.

All P. L. 480 Title II activities must now have an environmental review. We are supporting an environmental training workshop in the Central American region for all Mission Environmental Officers and NGOs receiving P.L. 480 support.

ANNEX E

COMMON OBJECTIVES

**Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),
United States Agency for International Development in Guatemala (USAID/Guatemala-CAP), and the Government of Guatemala (GOG)**

DAC GOALS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	GOG TARGETS	USAID/G-CAP TARGETS
Qualitative Global Development Factors: Increase Capacity for effective, democratic and accountable governance, the protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law	<p>I DEMOCRACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights <p>MPP Goal I Encourage Guatemala's transition to full democracy through the development and strengthening of democratic institutions, promotion of broader participation in the political process, effective administration of justice, and protection of human rights.</p> <p>MPP Goal II Support the implementation of the Peace Accords through US active participation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other donors</p>	<p>I. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING THE COMMUNITY OF DEMOCRACIES OF THE AMERICAS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Democracy 3. Invigorate society and community participation 5. Combat corruption 	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure better governance and the democratization of Guatemala • Create a democratic, responsive, efficient and inclusive state; develop a state in which the rule of law and respect for human rights prevail • Make the state responsive to the interests of indigenous peoples and women • Adhere to the principles and norms designed to guarantee human rights • Promote citizen security to ensure the free exercise of rights and a good investment environment • Increase confidence in the state and its institutions • Increase Capacity of rural organizations in decision-making, consultation, coordination and activity implementation • Combat corruption at all levels of government • Reform Justice sector 	<p>SpO: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support substantive reforms that are recommended by Peace Commissions: 6-12 by the year 2000 • Advance National reconciliation process: ex-combatants demobilized and reincorporated into Guatemalan society and assistance provided to victims of human rights abuses • Increase access to justice by creating 5 justice centers in remote areas • Support passage of Constitutional Reform Package by 1999 <p>SO#1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public confidence in key democratic institutions and processes from 40% (1993) to 44-46 by the year 2001 • Increase individual free expression and participation from 55% (1993) to 62-64 by the year 2001 • Greater access to and improved quality of justice sector services • Increase effectiveness of target CSOs in public policy advocacy (baseline and target TBD in 1998)
- Protection of human rights (See above)	USG I MPP Goal I (see above)	2. Promote and protect human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to the principles and norms designed to guarantee human rights 	<p>SO#1: MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the # of violations of political and individual human rights reported in a given year from 1123 (1995) to 988 in 1997

DAC GOALS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	GOG TARGETS	USAID/G-CAP TARGETS
1. A reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.	<p>II. ECONOMIC PROSPERITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies <p>MPP Goal II Full Implementation of the Peace Accords through US active participation bilaterally, multilaterally and, with other donors</p> <p>MPP Goal III 1. Support sustainable development, greater food security and income generation options for the poor</p>	<p>III. ERADICATE POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION</p> <p>19. Encourage microenterprises and small businesses</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM 1996-2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase social sector investments by 50% in real GDP terms by the year 2000 Increase tax revenues by 50% in real GDP terms by the year 2000 <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program and plan to comply with investment commitments for the Peace Accords Strengthen rural organizations Improve productive capacity through adult education and training Develop credit and financing opportunities Title Land and regulate land distribution Create National Land Fund (FONATIERRA) to support land titling Improve infrastructure, particularly in the rural areas Increase productive rural income and labor generation activities, particularly of the up-rooted population 	<p>SpO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase social sector investments in real GDP terms from 2.51% (1995) to 3.78% by the year 2000 Increase tax revenue in real GDP terms from 7.6% in 1995 to 11.5% by the year 2000 Increase Land Fund transactions from 2586 benef. (1997) to 19000 benef. by the year 2000 Increase# of land titles issued from 147 (1997) to 1200 by the year 2000(30% indigenous) Increase # of people benefitting from expanded infrastructure from 45,000 (1997) to 180,000 by the year 2000 Increase credit for productive purposes provided to small producers 0 (1996) to 5000 by the year 2000 Increase # of cumulative loans transferred to intermediary organizations from 5685 (1997) to 25,743 by the year 2001 <p>SO#2. POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase quality of living index (TBD) Decrease incidence of malnutrition for children under the age of 5 (height/age ratio) by 10% in target areas by the year 2000
2.a. Universal primary education in all countries by 2015.	<p>MPP Goal III</p> <p>1. Improved health and education services in rural areas</p>	<p>III. ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION</p> <p>16. Universal access to education</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM 1996-2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase education budget from 2% to 2.3% of the GDP Increase overall preprimary, primary, and girls' school enrollment to 80% by the year 2000 from 33%, 65% and 60.2% , respectively Improve quality of primary education by year 2000. Reduce the school drop-out rate from 8.4% (1995) to 2% by the year 2000 <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase education budget by 50% by the year 2000 Increase Literacy from 61% to 70% of the adult population by the year 2000. Regionalize education and other services with indigenous participation Provide access to preprimary through 9th grade for school-age population Incorporate educational promoters in the communities and encourage respect for community cultural contents 	<p>SO #2 POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase preprimary and primary school enrollment in El Quiche as % of total school age population of El Quiche: from 36.5% (1996) to 43% for girls and from 44.2% to 50% for boys by the year 2002 Increase the percentage of third grade completion in targeted schools of Quiche from (TBD) by 9% for girls and 7% for boys (illustrative) by the year 2002 Increase percentage of children completing primary education in target schools in Quiche by 8% for girls and 7% for boys (baseline TBD) <p>SpO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant 500 University degrees to Mayans by the year 2002 Establish one endowment for university scholarships (ongoing) Professionalize 200 educational promoters by the year 2002 Operationalize 75 community schools in ex-conflictive zones by the year 2002 250,000 individuals newly literate by the year 2002

DAC GOALS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	GOG TARGETS	USAID/G-CAP TARGETS
2.b. Demonstrated progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.	MPP II Full implementation of the Peace Accords		IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Women's access to credit, land, and productive and technological resources • Abolish discrimination with regard to land, housing, credit, participation in projects and education • Develop vocational training for women 	SO#2: POVERTY REDUCED IN SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase women's participation in small economic activities • Increase girls' enrollment and completion of 3rd grade and 6th grade elementary education in target area
2.c. A reduction by two-thirds in the mortality rates for infants and children under age 5 by 2015.	VII. GLOBAL ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious disease MPP Goal III 1. Increase health services in rural areas	III. ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce infant mortality rate from 51 (1995) to 34 per 1000 live births by year 2000 - Reduce # of deaths under five years of age from 58 (1992) to 50 per 1000 children by the year 2000 	SO#3: BETTER HEALTH FOR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce infant mortality rate from 51 (95) to 43 per live births by the year 2000 • Reduce # of deaths under five years of age from 68 (1995) to 57 per 1000 children by the year 2000 • Increase complete vaccination coverage of children aged 12 to 23 months (DPT3, Polio#, BCG and Measles) from 42% to 60% by the year 2000 • Increase percentage of diarrheal episodes in past two weeks treated with ORT from 21.5% (1996) to 40% by the year 2001
2.c. A reduction by three-fourths in maternal mortality by 2015.		17. Equitable access to basic health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce maternal mortality rate from 24.8 (1992) to 10 per 10,000 live births by the year 2000 - Increase percentage of births attended by trained personnel from 31% (1992) to 60% (2000) - Increase immunization (tetanus toxoid) coverage of women in high-risk areas to 50% by the year 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase emergency obstetric care from 10,08 % to 35% by 1999 • Increase immunization (tetanus toxoid) coverage of women who receive two doses of vaccine from 37.9% (1995) to 60% by the year 2000 • Increase local maternities established by community members from 1 (1995) to 6 by 1999
2.d. Access through the primary health-care system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than year 2015.	VII GLOBAL ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize World population MPP III 1. Increase health services in rural areas	17. Equitable access to basic health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase health budget by 50% by the year 2000 • Budget at least 50% of health sector expenditures for preventive medicine • Regionalize health services with indigenous participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce total fertility rate (TFR) from 5.1 % (1996) to 4.8% by the year 2001 • Increase couple years of protection (CYP) from 390,300 (1996) to 536,709 by the year 2001 • Increase the national Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 31% (1996) to 35% by the year 2001

DAC GOALS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	GOG TARGETS	USAID/G-CAP TARGETS
3. The current implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in all countries by 2005, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015.	<p>VII. GLOBAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the US and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation <p>MPP Goal III</p> <p>1. Support sustainable development, improved natural resource management, greater food security and income generation options for the poor.</p>	<p>IV. GUARANTEEING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS</p> <p>21. Partnership for sustainable energy use</p> <p>22. Partnership for biodiversity</p>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make community forestry concessions in Peten: 100,000 has. by 1999 Implement sustainable development of Peten Implement natural resources management plans in resettlement areas Establish the Guatemalan Environmental Fund (FOGUAMA) to improve environmental management 	<p>SO # 4 SUSTAINABLE LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN PRIORITY AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase % of people adopting more sustainable income generating practices in target areas from 30% to 75% by the year 2001 Increase Area of natural habitat (primarily forests) saved from conversion to other uses from 410,000 in 1995 to 700,000 in year 2001 Increase total area officially protected in Guatemala from 287,000 (1996) to 2,150,000 hectares by the year 2000 Improve policy framework for environmentally sound management and conservation of biodiversity (measured yearly by positive movement toward at least a majority of the 25 policy-change objectives).